

SCHOOL COURSE IN CO-OPERATION, IS JARDINE PLEA

Future Farmers Need a Knowledge of Selling, Says Agriculture Secretary

OPENS INSTITUTE FOR FARM LEADERS

Shows Farmers Successfully Manage \$150,000,000 Marketing Associations

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 21.—With more than 150 co-operative marketing associations each handling business exceeding \$1,000,000 annually, farmers have demonstrated that they can conduct large business enterprises successfully and such co-operation is rendering important service to the nation in taking up the slack in production, said William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, in an address at the opening session here of the American Institute of Co-operation.

Wordless fruits are being eliminated, he pointed out. One type of hog is becoming standard throughout the corn states and the South is moving toward one variety of communities in production of cotton. Mr. Jardine continued, to show the changing trend as a result of co-operatives.

A new standard for butter has been set by the Federated Creameries of Minnesota, he added, characterizing the changes as "natural developments in the growth of a marketing system which is operated for and by the farmers."

The co-operative marketing plan includes standardization of grades, of packs and handling methods, which eliminates waste and helps stabilize market conditions, and much of the recent emphasis on standards for agricultural products can be traced to activities of the association, he declared.

Going Back to School

Farm leaders and co-operating marketing officials from various parts of the United States and Canada are going back to school for the five weeks' session of the institute, which is, in words of Mr. Jardine, "a national summarization and evaluation of our knowledge of co-operation and co-operative marketing practices."

Because co-operative marketing organizations are expanding and assuming new functions, financial strength is essential, and members should realize that in providing the necessary capital they are making an investment in marketing facilities which will serve them more and more effectively, explained Mr. Jardine. Demands for assistance in research work exceed the capacity of the experiment stations and the Department of Agriculture, he announced.

If this Nation is to have a generation of farmers trained in co-operative marketing, the study of its fundamentals and practices should be part of the curriculum of primary and secondary schools in rural districts, he declared.

Approximately 5 per cent of the agricultural high schools are now offering special courses in co-operation and many more are studying it incidentally in general courses or in connection with commodity projects, he said, asserting that all are handicapped, however, by lack of full, unbiased information regarding possibilities and accomplishments of the co-operative organizations.

"Harmonizes Farming"

"With a background of early systematic instruction we can hope that the farmers of the future will accept co-operation not only as an efficient method of marketing products but as a type of organization which integrates and harmonizes the whole business of farming," he declared.

"It then will be accepted as a way of life."

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Illinois "Gas" Tax Effective August 1

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 21.—Beginning August 1, motorists of Illinois will begin paying a two-cent gasoline tax which is expected to provide up to \$13,000,000 a year for building more hard roads, in addition to the \$100,000,000 bond issue the voters sanctioned last fall.

The action of the state Senate in accepting, by a vote of 30 to 19, Gov. Len Small's gasoline tax bill after previously turning it down by a margin of one vote, finally clinched the measure, whose opponents, led by the Chicago Motor Club, say no further action can be taken on the issue for two years. Illinois thus will step out of the group of three states which have steadfastly refused to adopt the gasoline tax, leaving only Massachusetts and New York without such a levy.

REFORM EDITOR IS DRY LAW HEAD IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Man Who Started Clean-Up Campaign Is Selected to Enforce Prohibition

By a Staff Correspondent

RAPID CITY, S. Dak., June 21.—Neither old mining camp dance halls, picturesque saloons nor gambling joints welcomed the National Editorial Association on its visit to Deadwood this week, and yet, though few of the party knew it, it was a fighting editor who came from town. Today he is enforcing federal prohibition in South Dakota. The strength of prohibition sentiment in the State where the President now resides may be gauged in the choice of the man entrusted with the job.

Deadwood lies near the center of the Black Hills an hour and a half from the summer White House. Mr. Coolidge will find it an easy and unusually beautiful ride when he goes there later on. It is now as clean a city as any of its size in the West, which is fortunate for South Dakota. Otherwise the President from New England and his wife might not have planted their vacation home so near it.

Progress Superseded Disorder

It was because of Deadwood's past isolation that "Gold Rush" morals tarried there so long after the frontier had given way to progress elsewhere through the West. Up to 20 years ago Deadwood had no railroad communication with the rest of the State. It was an established community with no substantial settlements within several hundred miles and the land between was thinly occupied homestead territory and Indian reservations. Hid in its pocket in the Black Hills, Deadwood changed but he did not.

Fought Almost Single-Handed

All South Dakota knows of Mr. Senn's almost single-handed struggle, but so little has been heard of it beyond that when the visiting editors from over the country spent Sunday in Deadwood he escaped the notice of those from abroad, though he mingled among them as an editor of 25 years' standing. And these are chiefly small city publishers like himself, men who would most appreciate an undertaking like his, had they known of it.

One very substantial reason why the Deadwood editor's campaign is not better known is his extreme reluctance to tell of it. He has rejected all requests for the complete story, perhaps in large part because it is his work at Deadwood which led directly to his appointment as deputy federal prohibition administrator for South Dakota.

However, at the solicitation of a pioneer editor of this region he

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Lindbergh Says:

"Every city should have an airport." How two on the west coast are preparing for the aerial commerce of the future will be told in

The Christian Science Monitor

TOMORROW

Prohibition: Its Economic and Industrial Effects

HOPS AND BARLEY GROWERS "HARD HIT" BY PROHIBITION, SURVEY DATA SHOW

Modification, However, as Farm Aid Held Unjustified, Because Distillers' and Brewers' Demands on Farmer Were Small in Comparison With Others

By PROFESSOR HERMAN FELDMAN

Of the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance, Dartmouth College.

Article XVI. Is Modification of the Volstead Act the Answer to Farm Relief?

At almost every proposal for farm relief during these years of grave agricultural distress, there have not been lacking publicists and legislators who assert that modification of the Volstead Act or the repeal of prohibition is the first step to take. The debates in Congress since 1920, especially those on the McNary-Haugen Bill, have frequently been punctuated by sallies from those who advocate listening to the liquor restrictions as the best way to reopen a profitable market for the farmer.

As an example, the New York Times of May 7, 1926, carried an item in which it stated that during discussion of the pending agricultural relief legislation, Representative Loring N. Black, Democrat, of New York, called attention to the fact that "since prohibition there has been a loss in farm values of \$15,000,000,000," and that "the answer to the farm problem is light wines and beer."

On June 10, a few weeks later, The Times reported that Representative Boylan of New York, Democrat, and Representative Schaefer of Wisconsin, Republican Insurgent, had interrupted a speech on farm relief by assertions that enforcement of the federal dry law was responsible for the economic plight of the American farmer, and that he could expect no substantial relief until the law was either modified or repealed.

The same issue comes up again and again over enforcement laws in the states. An instance is a leaflet for popular distribution issued last year by an ex-chief justice of the California Supreme Court, Mr. Matt I. Sullivan, who urged repeal of California's Wright Act by pointing out that since January, 1921, the value of farm land and equipment had decreased by over \$23,000,000,000, and that "one of the controlling causes of the above decrease is the farmers' loss of the profitable market for barley, rice and other cereals used before prohibition in the manufacture of beer."

One cannot help wondering whether this is really true. Statistics showing the quantities of agricultural products consumed by brewers and distillers make an impressive array. But one must compare these figures to the country's total production and consumption of these products and see what proportion of these total amounts was actually affected by prohibition before one can judge whether farm relief is a problem of liquor legislation or not. This is what has been done in the present article.

The principal cereals and materials used in the manufacture of alcoholic drinks will now be considered separately. The facts used are drawn entirely from official documents of the Department of Agriculture and the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, and have been inspected by experts.

Wheat and Oats (Grits)

Wheat and oats (grits) are given a conspicuous place in the statistics of the materials going into beer and distilled spirits, and the figures look large. In 1914, the brewers alone used 116,619,510 pounds of grits. This may be converted to 2,082,491 bushels, to which may be added 10,582 bushels of wheat and 5654 of oats reported as used that year in the manufacture of distilled spirits. If, however, we compare these amounts with the country's total production of these grains, averaging around that time about 700,000,000 bushels of wheat and 1,150,000,000 bushels of oats, it is obvious that the production of alcoholic drinks consumed an insignificant fraction of one per cent of the country's total.

Corn

Corn is used both in the brewing of beer and in the making of distilled spirits. For the two years 1915 and 1916 the amount used in both types of production was 68,747,896 bushels, as compared to a total of 5,511,720,000 bushels produced in the country in these two years. Some

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CHINESE SHOPS AMERICA PLACES IGNORE BOYCOTT MORE MONEY IN AGAINST JAPAN FOREIGN STOCKS

Merchants Continue Trade in Shanghai Despite the Threats of Punishment

By Special Cable

SHANGHAI, June 21.—Chinese merchants who are continuing to trade in Japanese goods, despite the boycott which various public bodies proclaimed, are threatened with the punishment of being placed in wooden cages and exposed to the derision of the populace in the main thoroughfares of the Chinese city. The Japanese Acting-Consul, Mr. Shimizu, protested regarding this and other features of the anti-Japanese boycott, but the Chinese authorities will apparently ignore the protest.

Anti-Japanese feeling in Chinese Nationalist circles runs especially high, because Japanese troops occupy important towns in Shantung Province where Japan obtained, under the Versailles Treaty, preferential rights which it relinquished at the time of the Washington Conference.

It is reported from Hsueh-fu that Marshal Feng-yu-hsiang arrived in that city, had a ceremonial meeting with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, and opened a conference with the latter. This report, if confirmed, indicates that Feng's recent negotiations with the radical Hankow Nationalists have not prevented him from entering into military co-operation with Chiang for the purpose of eliminating the northern militarists.

Lutherans Urge Ordination of Native Chinese Pastors

OMAHA, Neb. (P)—Ordination of native Chinese as Lutheran pastors is recommended by the Augustana Synod as a solution of the problem caused by the exodus of American workers following the civil strife in China.

Although the Synod's field in Honan Province has become the battleground of conflicting Chinese forces the Synod convention voted there shall be no slackening in missionary work.

An appropriation of \$219,500 for foreign missions during 1928 included \$144,500 to be spent in China.

HONOR DEGREES ARE AWARDED AT WELLESLEY

Class of '27 Has 332 Graduates—Active Day Concludes 49th Commencement

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 21 (Special).—The forty-ninth annual commencement exercises of Wellesley College were held in Alumni Hall this morning, when the degree of Bachelor of Arts was bestowed on 332 members of the class of 1927.

Eleven candidates were invested with the degree of Master of Arts. Before the ceremonies the academic procession formed on Norumbega Hill. From there the long lines of faculty, alumnae and students marched to Alumni Hall. The brilliant colors of the various houses designating the various degrees contrasted with the somber black of the caps and gowns. Miss Frances Knapp, dean of freshmen and chief marshal of the college, led the way, followed by President Ellen Fitz Pendleton and Prof. Michael Pupin of Columbia, the commencement speaker. The line was preceded by a band, which played the March from "Tannhauser" and the Overture from "Mignon."

As the procession reached Alumni Hall the alumnae parted to form an aisle for the graduating class, which marched into the hall to the strains of the overture from "Ruy Blas." Bishop Slattery then gave the invocation and Miss Pendleton read the 138th Psalm in Latin from the Melancthon Bible, which is one of Wellesley's most treasured possessions. The seniors gave the responses in Latin and intoned the Gloria, according to the commencement custom.

Degrees Presented

The candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts were then presented by Miss Alice Vinton Waite, dean of the college, and Miss Pendleton bestowed these degrees as the students filed slowly past her. Prof. Hamilton placed and saw what proportion of these total amounts was actually affected by prohibition before one can judge whether farm relief is a problem of liquor legislation or not. This is what has been done in the present article.

The candidates for the degrees of Master of Arts and Master of Science were presented by Miss Helen Sard Hughes, Ph.D., associate professor of English literature, on behalf of the committee on graduate instruction. Miss Pendleton then awarded the honorary prizes. The John Massfield prizes for excellence in prose and verse writing went to Miss Virginia Pendleton of Warren, O., and to Miss Judith Stern of Kansas City, Mo. These prizes, consisting of autographed copies of Mr. Massfield's works, were established in 1915 after the poet's visit to Wellesley.

The Erasmus history prize was awarded to Miss Elizabeth Auryan, a student in the history department, for her thesis on "The Bazaar of the Bazaar, or the Medieval Monastery." The Woodrow Wilson prize in modern politics was awarded to Miss Georgia Hodges of Olathe, Kan., for her work on "The Influence of Oil on the History of Modern Europe." Miss Hodges, who has taken honors in economics and history, was the editor of the senior yearbook, the Legends.

The Davenport prize for excellence in reading and speaking, given by George H. Davenport of Boston, was won by Miss Ellen Bartlett of Providence, president of the Barnswallow Dramatic Association during the past year, who played the lead in the production of Electra given Friday and Saturday.

Graduate Fellowships

The fellowship offered by the School of Arts and Crafts in Boston was awarded to Miss F. Nellie Jones of Billerica, Mass. This fellowship consists of free admission to all classes during the year 1927-28. The second graduate fellowships were granted by the trustees of the college to members of the senior class. One was awarded to Miss Miriam Dice of Akron, O., who has taken honors in subjects in chemistry and physics. The second fellowship was given to Miss Rosamund Lane of Cambridge, a niece of Alice Freeman Palmer and a member of Phi Beta Kappa. Miss Lane has taken honors in art and Latin. Her thesis was a Study of the Mosaics of the Florentine Baptistery with special reference to the Iconography.

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The New York Times current event prize was awarded to Miss Frances Newburg of New York.

Some Critics Answered

In the class oration that followed, Dwight Chapman observed that since the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker and the delivery of the class oration by Dwight Westly Chapman Jr., of Wilmette, Ill., and the recitations of the class poem by Pierpont Stockpole of Milton, and the class ode by Ambrose Francis Ketchum of Fall River, Mass.

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Harvard Class Marshal

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thought the American plan would stick even more closely to the principles adopted in 1922 at Washington.

Enter on Discussion

With a basic, if tentative, policy fairly outlined for each participating nation, the Three-Power Conference was ready today to embark upon a concrete discussion of naval limitation.

Succinctly, the position of the "Big Three" may be stated as:

United States—Extension of the 5-5-3 ratio to all warships, with definite tonnage limits for cruisers, destroyers and submarines.

Great Britain—Further limitation of battleships, reduction in size and armament of both capital ships and cruisers, and extension of the 5-5-3 ratio to 10,000-ton cruisers, but no mention of application to auxiliaries.

Japan—A naval holiday on the basis of the status quo and a ban on battleship construction.

In each case the plans submitted embodying the above tentative policies comprised much complicated technical detail, thus providing a maximum basis for discussion and, possibly, for compromise as the conference gets down to work.

Although the proposals are widely divergent, there is the hope that the delegations would be able to combine them into an harmonious whole and thus complete the work started by the Washington Naval Limitation Conference in 1922. That the task will not be an easy one has been admitted, yet no one has said it is impossible of fulfillment.

Delegates Are Considering Various Reduction Plans Produced at Conference

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

GENEVA, June 21.—The naval conference which opened in the Glass Room of the Palace of Nations yesterday began well in an atmosphere

Tonight at the Pops

"Pomp and Circumstance"....Edgar Laroche
"Italia"....Rhapsody
"Tristan and Isolde"....Frederic and Love-Death
"Peer Gynt"....Suite of Grieg
Second Hungarian Rhapsody....Liszt
"On the Beautiful Blue Danube"....Strauss
Ave Maria....Schubert
Overture Solenne....Tchaikovsky
Encores
"Liebestraum"....Liszt
Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana"....Mascagni
Minuet....Bocconi

EVENTS TONIGHT

Harvard Class Day exercises, assembly in Memorial Hall, 8; singing by the Glee Club on the steps of the Old Chapel, 9; regular meeting of Boston School Committee, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.

R. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

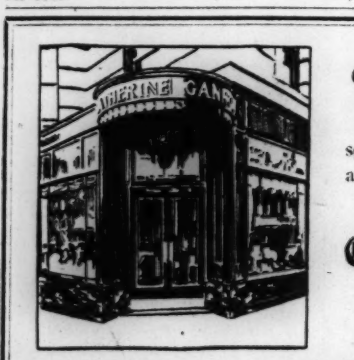
Art Exhibit
Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance through the gallery Tuesday and Friday at 11.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay days, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Sunday from 1 to 4 p. m., admission free.
Casson Galleries—Paintings by old masters and contemporary Americans; British and American etchings. Guild of Boston Artists—General spring exhibition.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Address, "Federal Reserve System—the World's Stabilizer," by Norman Lombard of New York City, Rotary Club luncheon, Statler, 12:30.
Radcliffe College Commencement, Sanders Theater, 12:30.
Burdett College Field Day, Norumbega Park, 10.
Benefit sale, auspices, Christopher Shop, Ritz-Carlton.
Fete, Women's Charity Club of Boston, 202 Atlantic Avenue, Swampscott, Mrs. Roger Melville Randall estate, 11:30.
Harvard-Yale baseball game, Soldiers Field, 2:30.
Liberty Mutual Company Outing, Swampscott.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1906 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$5.00; six months, \$2.50; three months, \$1.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.



Where Good Dressers Congregate

Could one look at the labels, the majority would show Scott & Company suits. This is especially true of blue suits and gray suits, the favored selection of so many Business and Professional Men—over one thousand in stock at all times—made in our Boston workrooms, custom quality, yet ready to wear.

\$55 to \$75
Scott & Company
LIMITED
336 to 340 Washington Street, Boston

of mutual good will and an obvious determination on the part of the delegates of the three powers to accomplish the further limitation of armaments. Nevertheless a great deal of discussion will be necessary to adjust the different viewpoints, neither Great Britain, with the exception of the 10,000 tons for cruisers, nor Japan being prepared to accept as it stands the American proposal for the division of tonnage applied to the different classes of auxiliary vessels.

Nor is the Japanese plan, which stabilizes conditions as far as existing vessels and authorized programs are concerned, likely to satisfy the other two powers, for it would apparently lead to a definite increase in naval strength as the old vessels were replaced by new cruisers or destroyers.

Naturally the delegates extol their own proposals, the Americans declaring that nothing could be fairer than the adoption of the system for auxiliary ships which has worked so well for capital ships. Moreover, the large range of tonnage proposed for each class by the Americans has the advantage of meeting the requirements of smaller powers who desire a freer hand in building.

Obsolete Vessels to Be Scrapped
Most of the vessels scrappable under the American scheme are now or soon to be obsolete.

The Americans also claim that their program would prevent competitive building, which is the chief objective of the conference, and avoid scrapping new construction and the resulting moderate replacement and building within clearly defined limits. Further, the Americans are prepared to consider a lower limit to the total tonnage for the three classes, which would correspondingly increase the scrapping programs and curtail the possible building plans.

But the British oppose so large a range of tonnage, contending that the maximum ship permitted would tend to become the standard, and thus an element of uncertainty would be introduced, so that the competition in these armaments would virtually continue.

The British in short maintain that their proposals would involve a much more rigid limitation of tonnage for each class since the number of vessels in each category would be fixed and each power would know precisely what the others were doing.

Permit Small Cruiser Building

The British would like to see the size of the destroyer curtailed and declare that the American plan would permit the building of small cruisers in this class since the weight of fuel is not included in the tonnage limit, while they also point out that the American scheme fixes no limit on the size of submarines. The British in fact maintain their proposal for the extension of the life of ships, the reduction of size leading to a far greater saving of money.

Again, the American viewpoint, according to the British idea also does not allow a sufficient margin of security for the unique position of Great Britain as an island power with long lines of communication to protect. It is not thought likely that if both Great Britain and Japan object to the application of the Washington ratio to almost all auxiliary vessels, America will insist on a rigid adherence thereto.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, followed by showers at night; not much change in temperature; moderate northwesterly wind, shifting to east and southeast winds. Southern New England: Fair tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, followed by showers at night; not much change in temperature; fresh northwesterly wind, shifting to southeast. Northern New England: Fair tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, followed by showers in New Hampshire and Vermont; not much change in temperature; fresh northwesterly wind, becoming strong on the east coast this afternoon.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany.....64
Atlantic City.....70
Boston.....64
Buffalo.....68
Calgary.....36
Charleston.....78
Chicago.....78
Denver.....52
Des Moines.....56
Easton.....56
Galveston.....82
Hatteras.....68
Helena.....48
Jacksonville.....78
Kansas City.....66
Los Angeles.....66
Manila.....72
Montreal.....58
Nantucket.....58
New Orleans.....68
New York.....68
Philadelphia.....70
Pittsburgh.....60
Portland, Me.....62
Portland, Ore.....62
Rangoon.....82
San Francisco.....52
St. Louis.....82
St. Paul.....64
Seattle.....48
Tampa.....80
Washington.....62
Yokohama.....72

High Tides at Boston
Tuesday, 5:12 p. m.
Wednesday, 5:27 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 8:55 p. m.

VISIT this most artistic Tea Room and Sweet Shop, where you are served with the choicest of Food and Confections.

Catherine Cannon
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all, that the British feel they cannot compromise their security and they will certainly seek a more generous allowance in this respect, though stating their readiness to accept the 5-5-3 standard for cruisers of 10,000 tons. It is considered well that there should be the frankest exchange of views on all these points, and with so much good will existing it should not be difficult to reach an agreement.

The conference will appoint committees from which it is hoped will emerge a composite analysis of the various plans, which the conference can then attempt to adjust.

Great Saving Would Follow Postponement of Building

LONDON, June 21 (AP)—Calculations that postponement of replacement of capital ships in accordance with the British proposals would save the country £40,000,000 to £50,000,000 attracted the notice of the British taxpayer today more than any other feature of the opening of the Geneva naval conference. He did not cavil at the fact that the United States would save a similar amount, while Japan would be richer by £28,000,000.

The respective proposals of the United States, Great Britain and Japan were set forth prominently by the morning newspapers, but the comment was scanty, confined for the most part to anti-Government journals.

The Liberal Daily News approves the British proposals to a certain extent but fears they might lead to competition in cruiser building, which, it says, is as disastrous as the old race for battleships. The paper wants the Admiralty frankly to avow that it does not object to America building cruisers right up to the British limit if it chooses, partly because "if the Americans choose to build nothing can prevent them," and partly because "it is inconceivable that the American navy can menace Great Britain."

The Daily News sees a greater need for an arrangement among the European powers respecting submarines and other small craft. This point is emphasized by the Liberal Daily Chronicle which contends that apart from capital ships, British requirements are in nowise conditional on anything America does.

The Labor-Socialist Herald sees no prospect of good arising from the conference, whose motive, it says, is not peace but economy. It declares that whatever arrangements the three powers make, the cause of peace will not be advanced a jot; war will only be made cheaper.

Japanese Not Satisfied

TOKYO, June 21 (AP)—The naval limitation proposals presented at the opening session of the tri-partite conference at Geneva reached Tokyo too late for newspaper comment, but advance copies of tomorrow's editorials show that the Japanese papers are far from satisfied. Hotchi Shinbun describes the American proposition as "a sort of restricted armament expansion," and declares that application of the Washington 5-5-3 ratio to vessels other than capital ships would cause more loss to Japan than to either the United States or Great Britain. The paper therefore asks that the British and American delegates consider Japan's viewpoint more seriously.

STEAMSHIP PATRIA IN PORT

The steamship Patria, of the Fabre Line called Commonwealth Pier this afternoon enroute from New York to Mediterranean ports. She picked up 20 first class, 38 second, and 50 third class passengers here. Miss Jocelyn Bush, a young opera star here, and her mother, Mrs. Henry S. Bush were among the passengers enroute from Boston.

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HOUSE OF LORDS REFORM RAISES NEW PROBLEMS

British Government Seeks to Restore Powers Taken Away by Act of 1911

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, June 21.—The House of Lords reform question has suddenly become the storm center of British politics. Grave issues are raised by the announcement of the Government proposals. Those are to modify the Constitution by restoring to the lords the important revisionary powers taken away by the Parliament Act of 1911. This act made the House of Commons supreme.

Lord Fitzalan, in the House of Lords last night, was unchallenged when he said that at present the monarchy could be abolished or a single chamber government instituted by constitutional means within two years by any party that happened to be in power. The Conservatives recognize that some day, perhaps very soon, Great Britain may have an administration prepared to take advantage of the situation to effect these or other similarly revolutionary changes. The Government proposes to render this impossible.

The statement made on its behalf in the Upper House by Lord Cave last night thus challenges the fiercest labor and Liberal opposition.

Means of Escape

The Cabinet's present intention, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands, is to force the scheme into operation during the lifetime of the present Parliament. So far, however, it has kept a way of retreat open by not committing itself to any date, in case the tempest should be greater than it can weather.

Stanley Baldwin, the Premier, prepared the ground during the last general election when, speaking at Perth, he undertook "to consider within the framework of the Parliament Act whether it was practicable to make provision for improving the machinery of the second chamber, and for preserving the ultimate authority in legislation to the considered judgment of the people."

The strictly limited nature of this understanding, which is the Cabinet's only mandate, accounts for the patchwork nature of the present proposals. The Parliament Act is to be left in operation, but the weapon possessed of enforcing it will upon the Lords by swamping it with fresh peers as to be effectively curtailed. The Commons is also to be deprived of the powers it now possesses of modifying the Lords' constitution without that body's consent.

The Opposition speakers are thus able to describe the scheme as an attempt to insure the peers, in which the "Conservatives predominate, irremovable power, irrespective of what party may be in office."

Undertaking of "Risky Nature"
Even the Conservatives recognize the risky nature of such an undertaking. Lord Beaverbrook has already sounded a note of alarm. His Daily Express says today: "The Cabinet's proposals should be opposed, and the plans be demolished involving every existing abolition of the hereditary legislative right to make our laws."

The same journal also attacks the

scheme for leaving bishops in the Lords, without permitting nonconformist or other denominational peers.

The Government is in the difficult position, however, of being without a mandate for other changes, yet desiring to dispose of a question involving such tremendous resistance before another general election. Whether the scheme is to be pressed through depends, therefore, if the support which can now be marshaled in its favor is sufficient to justify the risks involved.

AMESBURY GAS HEARING OPENS

(Continued from Page 1)

tomers and 31 transients; between 1500 and 2000 feet, 89 year-round customers and 21 transients, and over 2000 feet per month there are 133 year-round customers and 35 transients, Mr. Simpson said.

Additions to the company's plant in Amesbury during 1924 totaled \$15,461. Mr. Simpson continued, in 1925 the figure was \$10,980, and in 1926 was \$23,369. Gas sales in 1924 in Amesbury were 13,894,700 cubic feet; in 1925 were 20,181,140 feet, and in 1926 totaled 24,733,400 feet.

Gross earnings of the company increased during this period only from \$39,121 to \$45,702. Mr. Simpson said, because of the reduction in rates during the period from an average in 1924 of \$2.81 per 1000 cubic feet to \$1.85 average in 1926. The increased sales of gas—the amount nearly doubled from 1924 to 1926—were not accompanied by a corresponding increase in the number of customers. Mr. Simpson pointed out, with customers in Amesbury in 1924 totaling 825, while in 1926 they amounted to but 1032.

R. I. WOMEN'S CLUBS TO HOLD CONVENTION

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 21 (Special).—The Rhode Island State Federation of Women's Clubs will hold its annual meeting at the Edgewood Yacht Clubhouse at Edgewood on Saturday with sessions in the forenoon and afternoon. The reports of officers and of delegates to the biennial council will be followed by a talk on the old Indian Church in Harlestown, South County, by the Rev. Leroy C. Perry. Miss Doris Steele of Pawtucket, R. I., will sing a group of Indian songs. Mrs. Winthrop H. Saunders, chairman of Indian welfare, will give a paper on "The Indian Question From a National and Local Viewpoint."

The afternoon session will be opened by singing, followed by the report of the nominating committee and the election of officers. The program of the afternoon will be given by juniors. "The Four-Leaf Clover Club Auxiliary, the Fidelity Chapter," will present a play, "Sauce for the Gossling." The Providence Mothers' Club Auxiliary will sing, and other juniors will take part.

WISCONSIN GLEE CLUB

MADISON, Wis. (Special Correspondence).—Thirty-six members of the University of Wisconsin Men's Glee Club, accompanied by E. Earle Swinney, director, and George Chandler, of the university, will sail from Montreal for Europe, where they will spend six weeks in giving concerts in various countries.

Opening of Old Salem Mansions Friday, June 24th

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DEMOCRATS GET BOSTON'S OFFER FOR CONVENTION

Financial Guarantee Given. Mr. Shaver Says—Many Cities Seek Gathering

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 21.—Boston wants the next Democratic national convention and is prepared to offer the necessary financial inducements for it, according to Clem L. Shaver, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who is at the Waldorf. Mr. Shaver said the committee could meet in Washington next January to fix the time and place for the convention.

Mr. Shaver would not comment, however, on the prospect of Boston, except to say that it was among the cities making a strong representation for the convention. Indianapolis, Mr. Shaver said, also is preparing an invitation and is ready to press its claims. San Francisco is asking for both the Democratic and the Republican conventions.

Cleveland, Detroit, Washington, Atlanta, Ga.; Miami, Fla., and Houston, Tex., also are making bids. It was at the recommendation of Senator Carter Glass of Virginia that Washington announced itself in the running as a Democratic convention city.

From what has been learned from party leaders, it is believed that the convention will go to the Middle West, probably Detroit, which occupies a key position. There is no likelihood, Mr. Shaver added, that there will be a change in the basis of representation in the next convention; that probably the same

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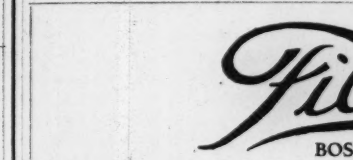


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number of delegates—1098—that sat in Madison Square Garden in 1924 will attend the 1928 convention. This representation, he pointed out, is fixed by the National Committee. Mr. Shaver also said that there is no likelihood that the two-thirds rule controlling nominations would be abrogated, although it has been recommended that an easy way out of deadlocks such as characterized the 1924 convention would be to effect an agreement that when a candidate is able to maintain steadily a majority of the 1098 delegates the nomination be given to him. This was recommended some time ago by J. Hamilton Lewis, former senator of Illinois.

NEWTON CHIEF REAPPOINTED

Bernard F. Burke, chief of Newton Police Department, was reappointed for a term of one year at a meeting of the Board of Aldermen last night. Although the vote was 17 to 3 in favor of reappointment, there was considerable debate because Mr. Burke has passed the retirement age.



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PENSION PLANS FOR LIBRARIANS BEING DISCUSSED

Delegates to American Library Association Transact Business in Toronto

TORONTO, Ont., June 21 (Special).—The question of retiring annuities for public library employees formed one of the principal items of discussion at a meeting of the council of the American Library Association in session here, when librarians from all parts of the continent were present at the forty-ninth annual meeting of the association.

More than 1000 delegates have already registered, and before the session is well under way it is expected the attendance will pass 2000. Several of the university and other buildings are reserved for the deliberations of the different sections, which cover practically every phase of library interest. Yesterday the drives around Queen's Park and the university were crowded with cars bearing license plates representing nearly every Province and most of the states.

Although the delegates on the opening day were largely occupied with business of registration and other preliminaries, some important meetings were held.

Report on Salaries

The report of the association's committee on salaries, insurance and annuities, presented by Harold F. Brigham of Chicago, was adopted by the council. The committee, it was decided, should be continued as a central body for the advice and information of public libraries all over the continent desiring to establish a pension plan.

It was pointed out that Ontario and about five states of the Union enjoyed legislation empowering public libraries to establish pension plans. But in other states difficulties were faced, the lack of information empowering library boards to contribute out of public funds for annuities or pensions. Other factors considered were the question of boards uniting with municipalities in the pension plan or having separate systems, and the merits of various pension plans operated through insurance companies.

Among the other meetings was that of the agricultural librarians section in the Social Service building, under the chairmanship of Claribel R. Barnett of the United States Department of Agriculture Library, Washington, D. C., and an informative discussion took place on the question of the extension of libraries, opened by Julia Wright Merrill, and followed by Charles H. Brown, Margery Bedinger, Willard P. Lewis and Mary G. Lacy.

Ontario Association Meets

A meeting of the Special Libraries Association, with Francis E. Cady of Cleveland in the chair, was held in the King Edward Hotel.

The Ontario Library Association held its business meeting on Monday, instead of at the usual date, around Easter, in order to have it coincide with the American Library Association gathering. Fred Landon of the University of Toronto, Ontario, presided. Reports were read by the secretary, Miss Blanche Steele, and routine business was dispatched.

At the official opening of the first session Dr. George H. Locke, president of the association, in the course of his address, stressed the fact that there was little danger to a nation from the openly avowed rebel or Communist, but that the great danger which nations faced was from the smothering of good causes by the indifference of the so-called good and the so-called educated.

The first part of Dr. Locke's address recounted some of the triumphs of the year such as the establishment of chairs of history and of fine arts at the Congressional Library in Washington, the support of the commissions on adult education and the extension of library privileges by the Carnegie Foundation, and the spread of the movement for adult education in England as well as on this continent. In this connection he made a special plea for people of vision, so that libraries should be known not for their technical excellence alone but for their leadership in the educational world.

Other speakers were the Rev. Canon H. J. Cady, formerly minister of education for Ontario, who welcomed the guests on behalf of the Government of the Province, and Sir Robert Falconer, president of the University of Toronto.

MICHIGAN ACCEPTS TWO RESIGNATIONS

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 21 (Special).—The resignations of Mortimer E. Cooley, dean of the college of engineering and architecture, and of Jacob E. Reighard, professor of zoology, have been accepted by the board of regents of the University of Michigan.

Both men had been upon the faculty of the university for more than 40 years. Dean Cooley's resignation becomes effective June 30, 1928, after a leave of absence for the academy year of 1927-28. Professor Reighard will retire immediately. Dean Cooley has been granted honorary degrees by the University of Michigan, Michigan State College, University of Nebraska and Armour Institute of Technology.

HUNGARIANS TURNING TO AMERICAN PRESS

CLEVELAND, O., June 21 (Special).—Every Hungarian family in Cleveland will be a reader of English language newspapers, if an educational plan just announced by the Hungarian Workmen's Home here succeeds. Parents are to be

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FRENCH PRESS FOR BREAK WITH SOVIET RUSSIA

Government Unlikely, However, to Change Attitude—Peaceful Terms Sought

COSGRAVE GROUP AWAITS BACKING

Irish President, It Is Said, Wants Vote of Confidence From Former Minority

DUBLIN, June 21.—Too much must not be made of William T. Cosgrave's denial of the statement that the "Government will try to carry on." He has not refused the task of forming a government—he has merely emphasized what is indeed a fact, that although he leads the largest party in the Dail he is in a minority if all the other parliamentary groups are united. He has a party of 46, while the Right wing parties number 55.

It is the opinion in well-informed political circles that what President Cosgrave wants is an expression of confidence from the former minority—now the majority—and this is likely to be forthcoming Thursday when the new Dail meets. It is understood that the re-election of Mr. Cosgrave as President will be proposed by a member of the Farmers' Party (which before the election refused to ratify the proposed fusion with the Government Party) and that the motion will probably be seconded by an Independent.

Mr. Cosgrave as yet has not definitely declared that he will not give the country the leadership it needs, and most people will be greatly surprised if he refuses the overtures that are likely to be made. His position will be extremely difficult if the Republicans enter the Dail, and the argument is being advanced in some quarters that it would be as well if Eamon de Valera is given an opportunity of forming a government with his party of 44 and the assistance of Independent Republicans and the remaining fragment of Sinn Fein.

It is suggested that it would then be made apparent that De Valera's promises of bigger old-age pensions, work for all, and almost no taxes would be shown incapable of realization and that the failure of the Sinn Fein Party would react in favor of the Cosgrave group.

No doubt there will be a certain amount of "tacking" for position in the life time of the new Dail in order to get wind for the next general election, which may come sooner than people think.

Many regard Mr. Cosgrave's declaration as but a first maneuver. Next Thursday will show whether these anticipations are correct. Whatever happens, the political situation is very interesting, and it can be faced with equanimity now that the constitutional position has been so clearly defined by the electorate.

AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT HONORS OCEAN FLIERS

VIENNA, Austria, June 21 (AP).—President Hainisch of the Austrian Republic has conferred upon Clarence D. Chamberlin and Charles A. Levine the Republic's highest order of merit, the "Goldenes Ehrenzeichen der Republik," in recognition of their transatlantic flight from New York to Germany.

The American aviators were also received by Chancellor Seipel. A military guard of honor attended all their comings and goings in the Austrian capital, while great crowds gathered constantly outside of their hotel, eager to catch a glimpse of them.

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REICH APPROVES GENEVA PARLEY

Dr. Stresemann Reports to German President—Debate in Reichstag Coming

By Wireless

BERLIN, June 21.—President von Hindenburg received Dr. Gustav Stresemann in audience yesterday to report upon the Geneva proceedings. A lengthy Cabinet meeting with the Chancellor, Dr. Wilhelm Marx and the President took place later, when thanks were expressed to the Geneva delegates, and lines were laid down for the replies to interpellations in the Reichstag on Thursday, when a two-day debate on Germany's foreign political situation will commence.

The Cabinet approved the delegates' attitude on all important points, and the German government formed circles that Dr. Stresemann will have the support of the entire Reichstag, excepting the extreme Right, and no crisis is anticipated.

The Christian Science Monitor representative learns from a private source that Dr. Stresemann considers that progress has been made, in that European peace is more assured, but whether, however, it is possible to maintain the Locarno policy is uncertain.

Defends Moscow

It is difficult to understand why active adversaries of the Soviet régime run the risk of exposure instead of confining themselves unquestionably to the facts, which are sufficient condemnation of Russia.

Mr. Rakovsky, in a genuine interview, tried to defend the Government for its shootings, which earned it the reproach of the whole world, on the ground that such reaction was a necessary response to the concerted action against Russia. He denied the fantastic statements in an alleged Russian note to Finland and further corrected assertions in the European press about notes to Poland.

There has never been a question, for example, according to Mr. Rakovsky, of the extradition of the assassin of Volok. Nothing in the notes was contrary to the mutual respect for Russian and Polish interests, and the Polish Government accepted the principal conditions immediately.

Proof of Good Will

"A third note," he says, "is attributed to us, containing fresh propositions. This news is incorrect and the Government will wait the return of August Zaleski to Warsaw to continue the conversations between the two governments, which are preoccupied by a desire for amelioration of their relations. We have given proof of good will by our offer to conclude with Poland a pact of nonaggression."

The tone of these remarks indicates, that despite the panicky proceedings in Russia recently, there is now an official attempt to obliterate the impression produced by savage acts, and remain on normal peaceful terms with Poland, France, Germany and other European countries.

MARKET PROTECTION URGED FOR FARMER

AMES, Ia. (Special Correspondence).—"The fundamental and most urgent need of the agricultural industry of the United States today is a guarantee of the American market for the product of the American farm." C. F. Curtis, dean of agriculture, Iowa State College, declared in an address before a group of Iowa farmers. "That guarantee does not now exist. We are importing enough low-grade molasses from countries to displace about 150,000,000 bushels of corn annually in the manufacture of commercial alcohol. We are importing meat products equivalent to 100,000 head of cattle annually. The best beef cattle are

selling in the Argentine market now at 5½ to 6 cents a pound. We are importing over 1,000,000 bushels of corn a year, and if we had a market that would not let the corn grower \$1 a bushel, the importation of corn might easily reach 100,000,000 bushels annually. American agriculture cannot prosper without the guarantee of the American market, any more than American industry or American labor can prosper without the same guarantee."

COL. LINDBERGH BUSY SORTING 50,000 LETTERS

Enjoys Freedom of Private Citizen—Studies Business Offers

ST. LOUIS, June 21 (AP).—After a day spent mostly at his ease, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh today planned to browse through huge stacks of personal mail, received since his transatlantic flight, and also give consideration to several attractive offers, now awaiting his decision.

More than 22 sacks, containing approximately 50,000 letters, most of which arrived by air mail, have been received, and the young aviator has indicated that he and a staff of helpers will spend considerable time going over their contents and making necessary replies. Most of the letters so far ask for a photograph of the flier, personally autographed.

Colonel Lindbergh still remains silent as to his plans for the future. It is understood, however, that he is giving some consideration to returning to New York and Washington next week to attend several business conferences. Whether or not he will fly east in his Spirit of St. Louis, if he decides to make the trip, is unknown.

Some of the St. Louis backers of his flight are of the opinion that Colonel Lindbergh will turn over his monoplane to the Smithsonian Institution to be preserved with other great historic relics, although the birdman has not given the slightest intimation of what he intends to do.

Earl C. Thompson, one of the promoters of the New York-to-Paris flight, intends to confer with Colonel Lindbergh about a plan to organize a St. Louis airplane manufacturing company. The flier took dinner at the Thompsons' home last night.

Mr. Thompson is president of the Bridgeton Aircraft Corporation, located on the Lambert-St. Louis flying field, where Colonel Lindbergh brought his silvery monoplane down to earth after his flight here from New York.

The flier had a new and pleasant

experience yesterday, when he drove down town from the residence of Harry Knight, where he is visiting and parked his new roadster, a gift, in the business section, without receiving public acclaim.

Colonel Lindbergh today endorsed the proposed national air derby from New York to Spokane, Wash., Sept. 19 to 21, and said he would consider an invitation to act as official starter for the national air races at Spokane, Sept. 23 and 24. Spokane has put up \$50,000 in cash prizes for the derby and other races.

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World Court at Hague Faces a Busy Session

Public Hearing Set for German-Polish Chorzow Case—Danube Problem to Be Considered

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

THE HAGUE, June 21.—The first public meeting of the World Court, presided over by Professor Huber of Switzerland, indicates that the twelfth session will be a busy one.

John Bassett Moore, the American jurist, was present, as well as Dr. Yovanovitch, deputy judge of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, who substituted for Professor Welles of France, owing to the latter's indisposition. The personnel of the Court was otherwise unchanged. The secretary, M. A. Hammarskjöld, in announcing the list of cases to be dealt with, mentioned some already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor.

Professor Huber stated that the Court would deal first with the plea for jurisdiction raised in the German-Polish Chorzow case, for which a public hearing will begin June 23, and next with the French-Turkish Lotus case, for which Aug. 1 has been reserved. Lastly, the case concerning the competence of the European Danube commission will be considered.

This order was established, subject to change from any other case of urgent character arising.

Finally, certain orders rendered by the Court, in the case pending before it between Belgium and China, were read. The last one of these orders made it clear that the case will probably not be ready for a hearing for another year.

"Old Ironsides" Timbers Coming From Puget Sound

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special).—Fires of the Pacific northwest are to furnish the lumber in rebuilding "Old Ironsides," is the announcement made by the Navy Department in placing a contract with the Charles R. McCormick Lumber Company of Seattle. This company will furnish Douglas fir timber 125 feet long, cut on Puget Sound and carried through the Panama Canal to Boston, according to O. H. Eisenbeis, district manager of the company.

FARM MACHINE SALES SHOW ACTIVE GROWTH

WASHINGTON (AP).—Farm machinery output in the United States during 1926 was valued at \$461,399,528, an increase of 17.8 per cent over that of 1925, the Commerce Department has announced. Nearly \$100,000,000 of this was sold abroad.

Though the value of tractors made during 1926, which was \$145,912,000 against \$121,050,000 for 1925, showed the greatest annual increase, nearly all lines of farm machinery were taken in greater quantities than during the previous year.



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CALIFORNIA SYNDICALIST IS PARDONED

Charlotte Anita Whitney Is
Freed After Seven-Year
Court Contest

SACRAMENTO, Calif., June 21 (AP)—A seven-year contest in the courts over the conviction of Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, prominent Oakland social worker, on a charge of violating the California criminal syndicalism law, has ended with the issuance of an unconditional pardon by Gov. C. C. Young.

The pardon frees Miss Whitney of the stigma of a convict and spares her from a 1 to 14 year sentence in San Quentin Prison, which has been the scene of much of her welfare work.

Executive clemency was requested by hundreds of persons in all walks of life after the United States Supreme Court had twice considered the case and upheld both the constitutionality of the law and Miss Whitney's conviction.

Miss Whitney gave up the contest after the last Supreme Court ruling.

She maintained that to have asked a pardon for herself would have been a tacit admission of guilt.

She was arrested in Oakland in November, 1919, after delivering a speech in defense of John McHugh, accused I. W. W. leader. Her arrest followed her defiance of the city authorities' instructions not to make the speech.

In explaining his reasons for the pardon, Governor Young maintained that Miss Whitney could not be classed as a "criminal." Concluding his 5000-word statement he said:

"I am issuing a pardon for Charlotte Anita Whitney in spite of my insistence that under all ordinary circumstances the verdicts of our courts must be upheld; in spite of the undoubted constitutionality of the law under which she was convicted; in spite of the fact that the courts have adjudged that in joining the Communist Labor Party she violated the criminal syndicalism act; in spite of my belief that nothing is more necessary than to instill into our people a healthy respect for the dignity and majesty of the law."

"I am issuing this pardon because I do not believe that under ordinary circumstances this case would ever have been brought to trial; because the abnormal conditions attending the trial go a long way toward explaining the verdict of the jury; because I feel that the criminal syndicalism act was primarily intended to apply to organizations actually known as advocates of violence, terrorism or sabotage, rather than to such organizations as a Communist Labor Party."

REFORM EDITOR IS SELECTED FOR DRY CHIEF IN SOUTH DAKOTA

(Continued from Page 1)

touched on many of the "high spots," in reminiscent conversation with a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. When asked permission for the story to be told around he finally assented on the ground that it would put courage into every newspaper publisher disposed to stand for the right against odds. The essential facts as learned from Mr. Senn and others follow:

Owned 32 Newspapers

When he came to Deadwood 18 years ago he was the owner of 32 weekly newspapers scattered over the State. He had bought into Deadwood with the intention of making it his publishing center. He had never been there, but on the basis of reports about the newspaper plant in which he had confidence he made the purchase without knowledge of conditions in the city.

The property he acquired was a daily newspaper, the *Telegram*, a large job printing outfit, and the only bindery in the Black Hills. He improved the paper and before the campaign cut deeply into his finances, claimed the largest circulation in the Black Hills.

Arriving in Deadwood almost unknown to its residents, he was astonished at what he found, though a resident of the State for 25 years previous. At once he undertook a complete inspection of conditions without letting himself be known.

He described affairs. Deadwood had two dance halls far worse than any ever pictured in the "movies." It had 24 saloons running all day and all night, and a number of gambling halls as accessible as grocery stores. Everything was wide open. The dance halls were located on the main street. They were the sights of the town, together with the gambling joints and western saloons.

Trade Linked With Lawlessness

At least 400 persons out of a population of 3500 were gamblers, saloon keepers and other undesirable characters. The reputation of the town, spreading afar, brought in an element from the cattle ranges which spent money freely. Much of this cash ultimately found its way into legitimate channels of trade and so in a substantial measure linked lawlessness with business.

In his round of the resorts the new editor obtained information about the conditions he soon resolved to combat, which he laid away for future use as ammunition. He was armed with the inside facts before he began to fight.

At first he tried to coax the community. When persuasion did no good he began hammering. He was a vigorous editorial writer, and he exposed the conditions. Newspapers throughout the State took notice and gave support.

The local reaction was wrathful and powerful. The editor was charged with maligning the community. His business was boycotted by advertisers to such an extent that the income for a month was not sufficient to pay for one issue.

Citizens Hold Meeting

A meeting of citizens was called to consider means of ridding the community of him. He heard of it and went and took a seat in the front row. Few were aware of his presence, as his identity was not generally known.

Resolutions were presented declaring him an undesirable citizen and he was severely arraigned by a number of speakers. After hearing all that was advanced against him and his paper, Mr. Senn faced the crowd and told them he was the man they had been talking about. He answered the arguments which had been presented in condemnation of his course, and then delivered his ultimatum. Unless the local officials at once cleaned up the community, he would appeal to the Governor and Attorney-General of the State to do it.

With that he bade the crowd good-

night and started for the door. Although the hall was jammed and every bit of standing room was occupied, a lane several feet wide opened and he was permitted to leave without a hand or voice being raised against him.

Carried Out His Warning

They failed to heed the warning and he carried out his threat. At the State Capitol he told the story to the Governor. The Governor called in the Attorney-General. The Attorney-General said he had been expecting just such a demand, that he had already made inquiry into conditions, and that every word was true. The Governor told him to take the next train to Deadwood and he did.

On his arrival he called a number of leaders together. The lawless element promised him to close up, thinking to "lie low" for a short time and then resume.

In two weeks the dance halls were reopened. The *Deadwood Telegram* reported this to the State, threatened to again call in state officers. The dance halls then closed forever.

Their passing broke the strength of the lawless interests, but they were still strong, and the fight continued.

One by one Mr. Senn sold the 32 weekly newspapers he owned in order to get funds to stay in the fight. Originally the *Telegram* had 16 employees. They dwindled down to a handful. Then these went too, and the only way the editor could keep going was by himself taking over each man's work as he quit. His two boys growing up gave him some help, one in the job shop, the other on the linotype.

Filled In at Every Post

After six years Mr. Senn's resources were exhausted. From then on he kept going only by doing a job at night. He did not require much sleep, and for five years he worked six to eight hours after supper to earn enough to maintain the paper at a loss.

He never quit until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning and got back to the office at 6:30 a. m. for the day's paper. His average workday was 19 to 20 hours.

Then the war came and called his sons away. For three months he got out a daily paper alone except for the assistance given by a mail carrier who could operate a linotype and put in two or three hours each day on the machine. Mr. Senn was reporter, editor, telegraph editor, business manager, make-up man and pressman.

He was assaulted twice, once by a policeman and once by the keeper of a notorious resort. The latter voluntarily went into a justice court and pleaded guilty to fighting on the street. But when Mr. Senn sued him for exemplary damages, the jury found the editor guilty of assaulting the man who had struck him without warning, and levied the costs of the suit against the editor. That was an index of public sentiment.

Arrested on False Charges

He was arrested several times on false charges which did not stick though they made him trouble and expense. He was hit hardest when a scandal was framed on him but he stood his ground, and when the affair came to court action the main witness "fumbled" and would not commit perjury.

The last attack occurred in 1919 after 10 years of work for betterment, when his linotype and other machinery was wrecked. It appeared as if the final blow had been delivered, as

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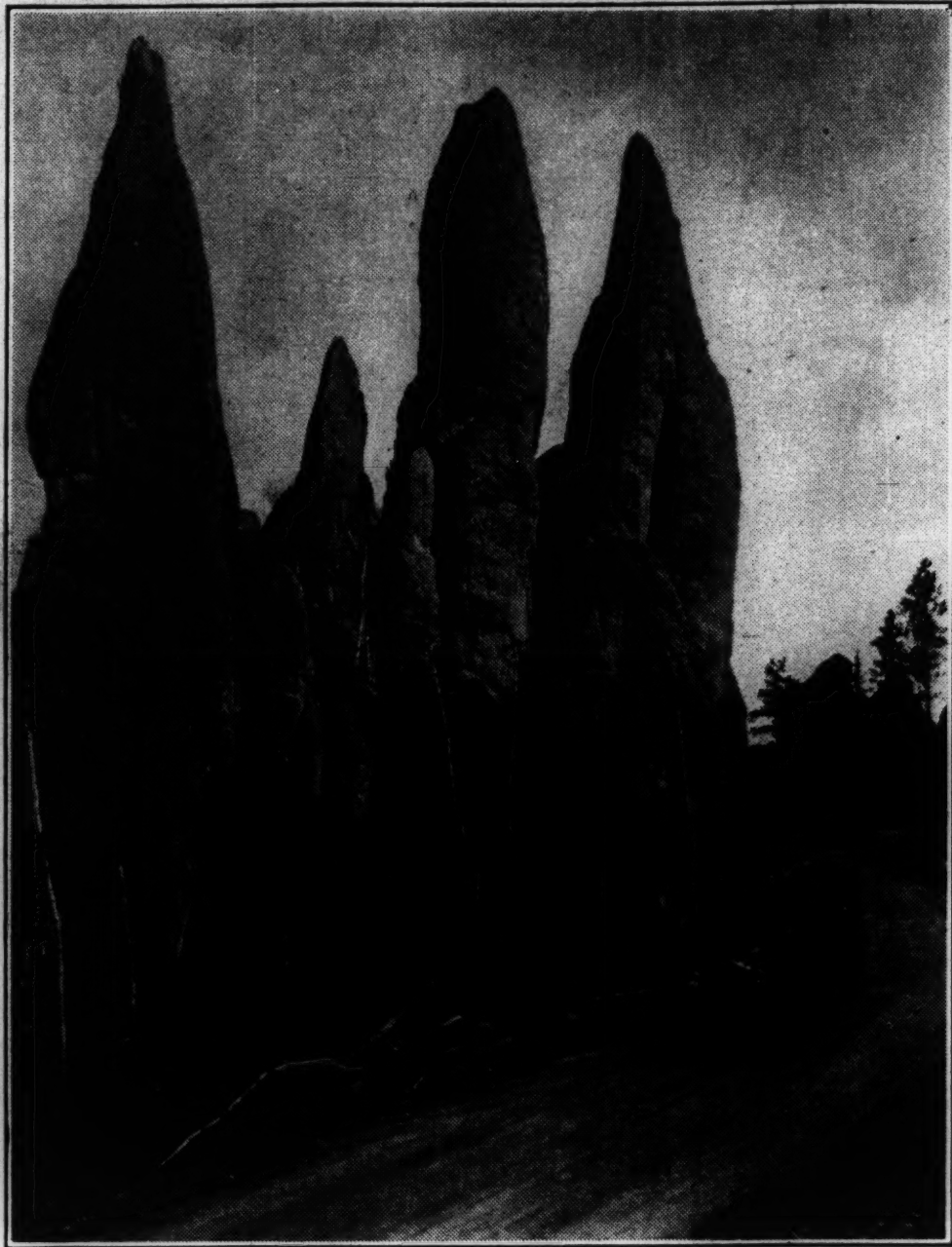
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Correspondence in All Cities

Picturesque Scene in Land of the Summer White House



Needles Highway in the Black Hills of South Dakota Where the Coolidges Are Sojourning.

he had no means wherewith to make repairs. Editors over the State knew this and told the story. Voluntary contributions amounting to hundreds of dollars flowed in, sufficient to make good all the damage. During the two weeks necessary to obtain repairs, he got out a small daily paper on a job press.

In every emergency when he could not see his way to go ahead, funds were raised up to help him. Business men extended him credit to buy food for his family when there was little prospect they would ever be paid. Yet through it all his five children stayed in school and when times were worst his two boys started to college.

New Mayor Helped Law

Gradually throughout the years a higher public standard of morality developed in the community. A mayor was elected who, while not a crusader was not in sympathy with frontier vice in a modern city. He conducted a repressive administration for several years, continually insisting on restrictions. When statewide prohibition was voted on in 1916, seven years after Mr. Senn began his campaign, Deadwood gave it a small majority. That did not end his fight but it showed Deadwood was improving.

Today Deadwood is an orderly, law-abiding progressive community, and all that remains of the past is the annual celebration of the "Days of '76," commemorative of the great gold discovery and the gold rush, to which one of the greatest gold mines in the world at Lead near by stands as a monument.

The event which the President has announced he will attend is one of the most unique entertainments to be found in the country. For three

days each year the early days are reproduced with historic scenes and characters.

Throughout the hard years Mr. Senn was kept going by a sense of responsibility to his community and his fellow editors. He felt that if he gave up it would weaken the morale of other editors who were making their own fights for better conditions.

The Strength of Publicity

He always maintained his confidence that a majority of the American people in any community desire to see the right prevail. That kept him steady. All he needed to do, he believed, was to show them. He had two convictions which tided him through. They were these:

"One man and God make a majority in any fight."

"Evil cannot stand the light of publicity."

The *Deadwood Telegram* is still published, and Mr. Senn is today a respected citizen in the community. The paper is no longer a daily. It was maintained as such up to three years ago, when lack of funds compelled him to change it to a form probably not used by any other paper in the United States, a twice-a-week

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One Quality—Only the Best

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trip through the region and hoped

to obtain additional valuable data.

He said the James Bay slope, or that area of Northern Ontario, now unsettled, which stretched back from the southernmost part of Hudson Bay, is exactly similar to the sedimentary rock formation in western Ontario, where geological phenomena

had combined to leave a particularly rich soil. Rail transportation, both by the Hudson Bay Railway and the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway would soon be available to the new district. It was a gently rolling country, well watered and well wooded. What was necessary was an energetic pioneer stock to settle it.

UNION CLUB TO MOVE

TO NEW UPTOWN SITE

Business Encroachment Again

Compels Change of Location

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 21.—The march of business has again forced the Union Club to seek a new location in a quieter neighborhood. The club, now situated on Fifth Avenue at Fifty-First Street, has purchased a site at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-Ninth Street and is planning to build a new home in this restricted residential district, according to an announcement just made by Douglas L. Elliman & Co., real estate dealers, here.

Since the Union Club was founded in 1836, the slow march of business structures has forced it to move from its first clubhouse at No. 243 Broadway to a succession of locations, each a little farther up-town. The first move was in 1842 to No. 376 Broadway. In 1850 the club moved to No. 691 Broadway; in 1855 to Fifth Avenue at Twenty-first street and in 1903 to its present location.

The Park Avenue plot just purchased by the club has a frontage of 80 feet on Park Avenue and 125 feet on Sixty-Ninth Street, making a total of about 11,000 square feet. The price paid for this property which is on the crest of Lenox Hill opposite Hunter College, was approximately \$115 a square foot.

The Union Club has been considered the parent of the yachting clubs in the city, due to the keen interest of the early members in national and international yachting.

MONTANA NEWSPAPERS STOP

BUTTE, Mont. (AP)—The Butte Miner, the Butte Daily Post and the Anaconda Standard have suspended publication following demands by printers for increased wages and shorter hours. The publishers' arbitration offer was rejected by the Anaconda Typographical Union.

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NEW YORK CITY

Kansas City Broom Exchange Markets Handicraft of Blind

Enables Workers to Become Self-Supporting—Civic
and Charitable Organizations Aid in Promot-
ing Success of Venture

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (Special Correspondence)—Finding a market for articles made by the blind so that persons thus handicapped might be able to build up a competence for themselves and thus establish their independence was the idea which led to the founding of a unique concern in Kansas City, the Blind Broom Exchange.

The idea originated with Samuel S. Catell, a Columbia University graduate, who found it necessary to leave his work of teaching the University of Kansas because of impaired sight. In casting about for suitable work, Mr. Catell discovered that he had selling ability. He then asked himself: "If I can sell things why not aid the blind through that method?" The Blind Broom Exchange was the result.

Mr. Catell, with the assistance of Mrs. Catell, has conducted this establishment for more than two years. Sales in the last year have increased 400 per cent. The plan is to take articles, the exchange confines its operations at present to brooms, rugs and mats, made by the blind in their homes and elsewhere and

TRADE BUREAU SHOWS FOREIGN MOTOR MARKET

Issues Bulletin Giving New England Dealers Extensive Export Statistics

Detailed reports on the leading export markets for American made motorcars and motor products, are offered to local firms that are interested in expanding their foreign sales by the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The data in the form of short bulletins from all possible markets for the products was prepared by the automotive division of the bureau.

In the Society Islands, of the south Pacific Ocean, about midway between Australia and the South American continent, there is an unusual use of car market, says the report. Most of the American cars imported there are second-hand models purchased in San Francisco. Motor vehicle registrations in French Oceania as of Dec. 31, last, were: Passenger cars, 301, 72 per cent American; trucks, 55, 80 per cent American; and motorcycles, 41, 40 per cent American. This total of 405 compares with 371 on Jan. 1, 1926, and with 296 at the start of 1925.

Car heaters, the report points out, can be introduced in Paris and in the northern part of France generally, providing the product is offered at a satisfactory selling price and the proper amount of publicity is given. French car owners are inclined to equip their touring vehicles with every accessory that adds to the comfort or attractive appearance of the car and once the value of a heater is established, it would be in demand during the winter season, the report says.

Export figures covering the American motorcycle industry during 1926, show that the United States exported 22,570 units or 54 per cent of the total production, continues the report. "These figures show clearly how dependent the American motorcycle industry is upon foreign markets for the largest share of its business."

An unusual method of advertising automotive vehicles was recently carried out in a satisfactory manner in Florence, Italy, by a new agent for a well-known moderately-priced American automobile, says the report. "The parking of motor cars has until recently been prohibited in Florence, due to narrow streets. Beginning Jan. 1, 1927, certain public spaces were designated as parking spaces, the space in every instance being necessarily limited."

"One morning, on arriving at the principal square of the city, where, perhaps 20 automobiles can park, car owners found all available space occupied by a complete series of this American motorcar, various models and sizes being shown and prices indicated in large figures, pasted on the windshield. It is reported that this publicity has evidently brought satisfactory sales, judging by the number of cars of this make now seen on the streets of Florence."

Many other countries are mentioned in the report and a list of foreign trade opportunities in automotive products, covering practically the entire civilized world, is attached to the report.

In Boston Theaters

B. F. Keith's show opens this week with a trick cyclists' act by Murand and Girton. Edwin George is amusing in a monologue. Jack Hayes, Sally Marsh and Lucille Hayes sing and dance—the girls' graceful and winsome in the dance numbers, the man aggressively witty and clever in steps. Wilbur Mack appears in a song and patter act with Gertrude Purdy. Al. K. Hall, more clown than comedian, is accompanied by a capable group of dancers. Morton Downey, seated at a piano, sings in a light tenor voice new and catchy songs. Arthur Aylsworth and his company win applause in their comedy act "Envy." Miss Patricia sings and plays the violin in "peppy" fashion. The Andrews—the one shouldering a high pole, the other balancing on top of it—are picturesque and clever in an act often seen in the circus than in vaudeville.

"Twinkle, Twinkle," a musical comedy with Joe E. Brown, Nancy Welford and Flo Lewis, is in its second week at the Colonial Theater. "Cherry Blossoms," musical version of "The Willow Tree" with Howard Marsh, is in its final week at the Wilbur Theater. "The King of Kings," Cecil B. DeMille's film story of the Nazarene, is in the second week of its run at the Tremont Theater. "Chang," a film made in the Siamese jungle, is being shown at the Fenway Theater through Friday.

HOLYOKE CLAIMS LOWEST LIGHT RATE

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 21 (AP)—Reduction from 5 to 4½ cents per kilowatt hour, giving the city what is said to be the lowest electric light rate in New England, was announced yesterday by Municipal Manager Kirkpatrick. The cut is expected to mean a saving of \$41,000 annually to consumers.

LOOM FIXERS ON STRIKE CHICOPEE, Mass., June 21 (AP)—Twenty-seven day loom fixers of the Chicopee Manufacturing Company today went out on strike because of dissatisfaction with wages. Seven men employed nights have signified intention to quit also. The strikers met with W. E. G. Batty, secretary of the American Federation of Textile Operators, to discuss the situation. I. T. Prosser, agent of the mills, had no statement to make.

EXCHANGE CLUBS TO MEET NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 21 (Special)—Herold M. Harter of Toledo, national secretary, and Clinton G. Nichols of Hartford, first national vice-president, will address the annual convention of the Massachusetts Affiliated Exchange Clubs here Friday. A golf tournament at 4 o'clock at the country club will precede a dinner and business meeting.

WELLESLEY HONORS AWARDED AT 49TH COMMENCEMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

nography of the Last Judgment and its Relation to Dante's Thought. The hundred dollar scholarship given by the Rogers Society to anyone majoring in the social sciences went to Miss Florence Hollis of Philadelphia, a member of the class of 1928, who is majoring in economics.

The Alice Freeman Palmer Fellowship was awarded for the year 1927-28 to Miss Myra Shimbarg, B. A. 1922, M. A. 1923, Wellesley College.



VIRGINIA PENDLETON
Miss Pendleton of Warren, O., won the John Massfield Prize for Excellence in Prose Writing.

and a student of psychology at Columbia University since 1924. Miss Pendleton then announced the donations made to the college and voted upon at the Trustees meeting prior to the commencement exercises.

Gifts Announced

Gifts totaling \$814,000, including \$250,000 from John D. Rockefeller Jr., previously announced, were reported by President Pendleton. Mr.



JUDITH STERN
Of Kansas City, Mo., winner of John Massfield Prize for Excellence in Verse Writing.

Rockefeller's gift was for a new dormitory.

Among the others announced were \$100,000 given by Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus H. K. Curtis to establish the Eleanor Pillsbury memorial scholarship fund in memory of their daughter, Eleanor, who died in 1914. \$100,000 given by John W. Farwell of Boston to establish the Ruby Frances Howe Farwell chair of botany, and \$40,000 from the class of 1882 for the Susan



ROSAMUND LANE
Of Cambridge, Mass., winner of Fellowship in Art and Latin.

Hallowell chair of botany; \$30,000 by Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw and \$25,000 from Mrs. Eleanor Wright Stone.

Other gifts announced were \$1000 by an anonymous member of the class of 1902; \$25,000 from the class of 1902 for the chair of English poetry; \$10,000 from friends and former students of Elizabeth B. Fisher for the Elizabeth B. Fisher fund of the department of geography and geology; \$10,000 endowment of the Susan M. Hallowell Botany Library by Susan Minns; \$3500 additional for the Mary Caswell scholarship fund; \$1000 from Caroline Haydon for endowment of history library; \$1000 for special equipment for the botany department by friends and teachers in the department; and \$400 additional from Florence Bunting '02, in memory of the Blanche Bunting Endowment Music Library, making the total fund \$10,000.

The total fund at present is \$72,500, which added to the balance of \$1,750,000 increases the total sum to \$2,000,000 which was the amount set as the goal.

The exercises were closed by a benediction, and the orchestra played the 1927 class song as a postlude.

Alumnae Revels Tonight

The Trustee Alumnae Luncheon was held at noon in the ballroom at Alumnae Hall. Mrs. Arthur Liver-

more of Yonkers, N. Y., a member of the class of 1887, spoke in behalf of the alumnae. Mrs. Frederick Curtis of Boston spoke for the trustees and Miss Vida D. Scudder, Professor of English Literature, for the faculty. Miss Katherine Graves of Concord, N. H., president of the graduating class, then spoke.

This afternoon the Wellesley Students Aid Society held its annual meeting in Founders Hall. In the evening the alumnae revels will be held in the theater of Alumnae Hall while the graduating class has its class supper in the ballroom. Miss Dorothy Dunham of New Rochelle, N. Y., will be the toastmistress and the chief speaker will be Prof. Henry R. Mussey of the department of economics, who is the honorary member of the class of 1927. After the supper the class will see movies taken during their college career.

The final event of the Commencement program will be midnight step dancing. The recently graduated class will march to the chapel steps where the alumnae will welcome them with singing which will continue until midnight when all rise and sing the Alma Mater followed by the Musical Chess and as its school die out, the alumnae band and Wellesley's forty-ninth commencement exercises will be over.

GOV. SPAULDING RECEIVES HONOR

Dartmouth Awards Degree of Master of Arts to State Executive

HANOVER, N. H., June 21 (AP)—Dartmouth College closed its 158th academic year today with commencement exercises in Webster Hall, when degrees were granted to 241 men and, in addition, honorary awards bestowed upon 11 others.

Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins, president of the college, and Gov. Huntley N. Spaulding headed the academic procession.

Honorary degrees were given as follows:

Doctor of Literature, Jules Guerin, New York City, and Prof. Charles D. Adams, retiring after 32 years of teaching at Dartmouth as Lawrence professor of Greek.

Doctor of Laws: Max Mason, president of the University of Chicago, and George F. Baker, New York financier.

Doctor of Divinity: The Rev. Samuel C. Bartlett of Doshisha University, Kyoto, Japan, and the Rev. Donald B. Aldrich, Church of Christ, New York City.

Doctor of Science: Prof. Dayton C. Miller, Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, and Prof. Frank P. Brackett, Claremont, Calif.

Doctor of Engineering: Otis E. Hovey and Sydney E. Jenkins, both of New York City.

Master of Arts: Governor Spaulding.

PHILLIPS ANDOVER TO SEEK \$2,000,000

Dr. Stearns Says Salaries of Teachers Are Disgrace

ANDOVER, Mass., June 21 (Special)—Recognizing the inadequacy of salaries of its instructors, Phillips Andover Academy is to start a campaign for \$2,000,000 to be raised before the 150th anniversary of the founding of the school next year.

Dr. Alfred E. Stearns, principal, made known the plan to the annual association at its annual luncheon.

In discussing the subject, Dr. Stearns said that the salaries of secondary and public school teachers was a disgrace, and that the trustees had committed themselves to a plan which would constitute a challenge for other schools to accept. The trustees have established 10 professorship foundations of \$100,000 each to be awarded to the oldest instructors and which would net \$8000 per annum.

Two of these foundations have already been established, one by an anonymous donor and the other by Thomas B. Cochran of New York City, 1890, resident of New York City, and a member of the board of trustees. This foundation will be named the Alfred L. Ripley foundation and was bestowed upon Prof. Charles H. Forbes, head of the Latin department.

The sum of \$400,000 has been pledged by a western family, the name not being disclosed, the gift made on condition that the 10 professorships are subscribed to by Dr. Stearns said that he was sure that this would be accomplished. The gift of \$400,000 will be used for the establishment of a library to be named the Oliver Wendell Holmes Library. The famous poet was a member of the class of 1824.

NAVA LBASE LEASED TO BOSTON REALTOR

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 21.—S. J. lease of the Squantum, Mass., submarine base for a term of five years by the Navy Department at a rental of \$50,000 a year.

Mr. Wilde told the Navy Department that he intended using the base and its facilities for the development of a port adapted to shipbuilding and for the receiving and storing of boats.

The Samuel J. Wilde Corporation, which develops real estate, is located at 60 State Street. At the office today those in charge said Mr. Wilde was out of town and that nothing could be said about the plans at this time.

CONCORD PAPER SUSPENDED CONCORD, N. H., June 21 (AP)—The Concord Evening Telegram suspended publication today, the owners announced. The newspaper was started about two years ago by a group of local business men. Edward J. Gallagher was the publisher and William E. Wallace, editor.

LOWER CITY TAX SEEN IN HIGHER SERVICE FEES

Compensation Is Inadequate for Benefits Rendered, Mr. Parkman Believes

Pursuant to an order introduced in the Boston City Council by Henry Parkman Jr. and adopted unanimously by that body, the Budget Department, of which Charles J. Fox is commissioner, is preparing to conduct a survey of the fees charged for various services to the citizens by different departments of the city with a view to readjusting them and thus bring into the treasury an increased income. At present the city realizes an annual income from this source ranging from about \$5,200,000 to \$6,300,000.

These services include charges made by the Building Department for permits to erect structures, the Street Laying-Out Department for right of contractors to occupy parts of streets while construction is in progress, fees for peddlers' licenses and other privileges over which the Police Department has charge, the Market Department for rentals for stalls, licensing of theaters and transient entertainment enterprises, rights to open the streets for processions of different public utility concerns, charges for testing weights and scales and the licensing of restaurants and refreshment stands.

Value of Survey Shown

When Mr. Parkman introduced his order in the Council asking for a revision upward of the various fees collected by the city and turned into the municipal treasury, he said that in many instances he believed the compensations realized from these services were inadequate in view of the benefits resulting from these privileges.

Mr. Parkman also said that such a survey at this time is desirable for the preparation of data with which the Council can go before the State Legislature and ask it for permission to establish higher rates of compensation when these charges are regulated by statute, as many of them are.

Many of the licenses, permits, and other services rendered citizens by different municipal departments, Mr. Parkman explained, are established by city ordinances and these, at least, he said, could be changed by the Council and an added income realized thereby by the city. He urged that in view of the tendency of the tax rate to increase in Boston that other sources of taxation rather than from real and personal property, especially the former, should be sought, and here is one which will help.

Lasting Items of Income

When James M. Curley was Mayor for a second term, he asked the Legislature to permit the Boston City Council to have the regulation of all charges for services rendered the citizens by the municipal departments.

Mr. Fox, in the preliminary work done so far, has asked the various departments which have such incomes and the departments in Suffolk County as well to co-operate in listing their items of income, the number of permits, or licenses issued yearly, and whether the authority for the charge is by statute or city ordinance.

The budget commissioner is also to find in his survey what services are being rendered by city departments without charge and also what the cost of services are when charged for in comparison with the income derived from them. It is believed by Mr. Fox and Mr. Parkman that the survey will show that the city is paying more to furnish many of its services than it derives from them. By finding the average overhead cost of service, it is intended that a basis shall be reached for establishing fees to cover the cost.

FIRE CHIEFS OPEN THEIR CONVENTION

PORTLAND, Me., June 21 (AP)—Gov. Ralph O. Brewster and Philip J. Deering, president of the Portland City Council, welcomed the New England Association of Fire Chiefs to the city for their three-day convention here today.

Exhibitions, demonstrations, and tests of the most modern fire apparatus will be held. Included among the speakers will be Jas. W. Stevens, executive secretary of the International Association of Fire Chiefs and California state fire marshal, and Thomas S. Dougherty, deputy chief of the New York City fire.

WASHINGTON TO CELEBRATE

WASHINGTON, Mass., June 21 (Special)—Natives of this Berkshire town will celebrate its 150th anniversary on July 4. Philip Mack Smith, a native of near-by Middlefield, and historical research worker in the Library of Congress, will deliver the principal address.

Slight Rise in Family Budget Shown in Cost of Living Index

May Prices a Trifle Higher Than in April, but Four Months Disclose Drop From 1926—Boston Cost Increase Lowest Since 1914 Among Nine Cities

The Massachusetts "cost of living index" for May showed a slight increase over that for April, largely due to higher prices for meat and potatoes, Charles H. Adams, chairman of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, reports in his current monthly statement.

For the last four months, the combined index has shown but little change, says Mr. Adams, ranging from 159 to 160. Had it not been for the increased cost of certain food commodities, the lower cost of clothing and the spring fuel, prices would probably have resulted in a continuation of the gradual downward trend of prices. Comparison with the cor-

responding period of last year shows a slight decrease in the cost of the family budget in favor of this year.

According to reports of the United States Department of Labor, which publishes cost of living indices for certain cities, the percentage increase of living costs in Boston is less than in many other large cities.

Report of Feb., 1927

% Inc. Over Dec., 1914

Boston 71.5
Detroit, Mich. 84.1
Buffalo, N. Y. 82.6
Philadelphia 82.2
New York City 80.0
Cleveland, O. 81.5
Chicago, Ill. 78.0
Baltimore, Md. 78.4
Norfolk, Va. 74.0

THRONGS ENJOY HARVARD'S 291ST CLASS DAY PROGRAM

(Continued from Page 1)

alumnus there are lively memories of stretches of hours—and, I am confident, of whole days and weeks, particularly in past Januaries and Junes—that would tend to expose the author's accusation as a most exasperating fiction. And you will always observe that when a man speaks of college as a country club, he refers to someone's else college. Harvard may in pleasant say it of Yale; and Yale may retort in like humor. But no one can seriously predicate it of either community. He need only enroll to discover his error."

Lands Tutorial System

Mr. Chapman's second answer was to the claim that colleges offer learning that is too diverse, and also too impractical. To this he said "that if it is objected, as it has, that a college curriculum is not at all like the life that follows it, the reply is that no one intended it should be; and that is why we shall never wholly forget these years."

"But one more criticism. Our author contends that the college encumbers civilization with an increasing burden of graduates who go into the world filled with double hesitations and vague philosophies, uncertain of their place and incapable of resolution. About that I cannot say. I am afraid that we are still on the ignorant side of that class of commencement. I know that this is the time of year when it is com-

mon to terrify the prospective graduate with symbolic warnings of the life that is a week beyond him—to advise him of what trail stuff are his theories and his skepticism, and to what shreds they will be ripped in a practical world."

"We respect the admonition. And yet we recall a long and celebrated procession of men who have gone out from this college with the same intellectual questionings; we recall that these doubts turned out to be, in the large, honest and wholesome and valuable. And we are confident

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from the old tradition in the class poem, which followed this oration. He combined many poems of varying rhyme and meter, instead of having a single long uniform poem, as has been the custom. In poetry he



AMBROSE F. KEELEY
Who Read the Class Ode.

told the story of how he stepped up to read this very poem, and even gave one stanzas to show how he would do it. But he interrupts himself with:

Before he could pronounce another word, his classmates rose, and shouted, "Hold, enough!"

Then, supposedly, others step forward to show how they would have written the class poem. The athlete, the cynic, the student with executive ability, the scholar, and finally just the average man, all of them tell the story from their own standpoint. Thus the poet ends with, "Thus new tradition from the old may spring: They came to listen, but remained to sing."

The ode was first read by Mr. Keeley, after which it was sung by the class to the tune of "Fair Harvard" under the direction of Richard T. Flood, the class chorister.

The Ode

Let us call up the memories of days that are past,
Fruitful hours that have formed an ideal;
At the altar of Truth be our offering laid,
When in reverence and homage we kneel.

For the finest of seed—that of fellowship
That has flourished to a flower sublime,
Now we gather to offer this message of thanks,
Saying "Farewell" but not for all time.

See! the future lies open, our past varied, too;
For a time, long in years, we must part,
Let that loyal affection for Harvard make fast
Ties that bind all her sons heart to heart.

Keep open thy portals to welcome the youth;
Send thy sons into each distant clime—
Let each year bring a few to the threshold
Old as now.

Saying "Farewell" but not for all time,
The program for the afternoon
Opened by the traditional are exercises,
held near Holden Chapel,
where the class gathered and listened
to a short talk by the tree orator,
Donald Staley Gibbs.

Stadium Festivities

Immediately afterward the procession forms for the march to Soldiers Field where the Stadium exercises are held, perhaps the most colorful event of the entire day's program.

The line is to be led by the returning members of the class of 1882, with the other classes following in the order of seniority. The graduating class, however, has its place at the head of the procession, headed at the head of the undergraduates.

The exercises at the stadium are opened with the traditionally humorous Ivy Oration, read by Geoffrey McNair Gates. And after oration, the cheer and singing class Marshal Daley presents the class banner to Robert Lee Summers, president of the class of 1930. The entire assembly joins in singing "Fair Harvard," and upon the last notes of the annual confetti battle is begun.

Step Singing

And after dusk, when the thousands of brightly colored lanterns have been lit above the green and tree-filled yard, there will be a final dance held in Memorial Hall for all those who came to leave the campus, and a Glee Club concert held upon the broad steps of the Widener Library.

The Harvard class of 1902, returned in full force for its twenty-fifth anniversary, has been carrying on perhaps the greater part of the organized alumni activity. Yesterday they conducted two field days, one for themselves and the other for their wives and children.

They were entertained at luncheon today at the Charles Sprague Sargent estate, "Holm Lea," Brookline, and then motored back to Cambridge in order to participate in the father and son parade during the Stadium exercises. Some of the members have come from points as far distant as Honolulu to be present at the commencement. The headquarters for the class is at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

NORTHEASTERN AWARDS HONORS

18 Women Receive Bachelor of Laws Degree—Graduates Largest Class in History

The largest annual commencement in the history of Northeastern University was held in the Boston Opera House last evening where several thousand persons witnessed the conferring of degrees upon 391 candidates and the awarding of 29 diplomas. Dr. James Lukens McConaughy, president of Wesleyan University delivered the commencement address.

Dean Carl S. Ell of the school of engineering, Dean Carl D. Smith of the school of commerce and finance, Dr. Everett A. Churchill of the school of law and Turner P. Garner of the school of business administration, presented the candidates after which President Frank Palmer Spence conferred the degrees. Associate Dean Thomas F. Penard of the evening polytechnic school presented the diplomas.

Led by officers, trustees and faculty members the graduates marched to the Opera House from the main building on Huntington Avenue. Registrar John B. Pugsley was chief marshal, assisted by Prof. Harold W. Melvin, Prof. Hollis S. Winkfield, Prof. Alfred J. Penard, Prof. Frederick W. Holmes and Prof. Emil A. Gramstorf. The class marshals were Arthur N. Rae of Jamaica Plain, for the school of engineering; Daniel J. Conway of Shrewsbury, for the school of commerce and finance; and Gordon McKie of Marblehead, for the evening polytechnic school.

The invocation was by the Rev. Dr. William E. Gardner, minister of the Church of the Messiah. After the commencement address by Dr. McConaughy, there were selections by the orchestra and the conferring of degrees then took place. The program was concluded with the playing of Mendelssohn's "Festival March" as a recessional.

Engineering Class Leads
The school of engineering had the largest number of graduates with a total of 178, twenty of which were graduated with honor. Maurice Rich of Roxbury, who received the degree of Bachelor of Electrical Engineering was the only student to receive his degree with highest honor.

An unusual feature of the school of law which graduated 153, the next highest number, of which five graduated cum laude, was the awarding of the diplomas to the youngest graduate, Miss Celia Raphael of Roxbury, who must be at least 21 years of age to receive permanent recognition of her university work, and Joseph Harvey White, of Brookline, the oldest member, who was born in Charlestown in 1858.

Thirty-five, one with honor, were graduated from the school of commerce and finance, and 25, four with honor, from the school of business administration.

The splendid type of work which women can do has been illustrated at Northeastern University this year with 18 women receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Miss Gladys E. Hamilton, Boston, and Miss Raphael, the class secretary, were graduated cum laude. The other women graduates were Miss Dorothy E. Cole, Brighton, and Miss Helen Donovan, of Lynn, who received the degrees of Bachelor of Science. Regarding the part played by women in commencement activities this year, Dean Churchill declared: "Co-education at Northeastern has proved a definite success, and is now well past the experimental stage. The records of the women this year especially have been remarkable. The fact that two of five to receive cum laude in a class of 153 members speaks for itself."

Another Outstanding Case
Another graduate, Hampar B. Hamparian, who received the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering, helped to ease the burden of elementary schools by selling papers. Coming to Boston 14 years ago from Harpout, Armenia, he has received all of his education here. He graduated from Sherman School, Roxbury, in 1918, and from Mechanics Arts High School in 1922. Aside from earning money in this way, he profited by the co-operative plan of the engineering school, whereby students alternately work and attend classes every five weeks. Hamparian has had a commendable scholastic record. He belonged to the Northeastern branch of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, and was on the Northeastern News staff.

RULING IN BANK CASE BINDS STOCKHOLDERS

**Affects Transfer of Holdings
in Closed Institutions**

That stockholders in national banks who transfer their stock not more than 60 days before the failure of such institutions are individually responsible to the extent that the individuals to whom they transferred the stock fail to meet such liability for contracts, debts and engagements of such institutions and whether or not the transfer was made in good faith, was held yesterday by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the case arising out of the closing of the First National Bank of Warren.

J. M. Porter, receiver of that bank, brought suit against Edward F. Fletcher, Howard W. Cowie and William J. Thayer, all of Worcester, who had transferred stock to Joseph B. Marino and Frank L. Taylor, who afterward fled with more than \$200,000 of the bank's assets before the institution closed its doors Feb. 21, last.

Stock assessment judgments were recovered against Mr. Marino and the other stock purchasers but they never were satisfied. The receiver instituted suits against Mr. Fletcher, et al., under Section 32 of the Federal Reserve Act.

G. A. R. Memorial Park at Haverhill in Historic Locality



Grateful Series of Steps to Walk in Front of Memorial Was Recently Erected.

CITY IMPROVES ITS G. A. R. PARK

Haverhill Constructs Flight of Steps to Memorial

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 21 (Special).—Desiring to enhance the beauty of the memorial to Civil War veterans, placed at one end of Grand Army Park by vote of the Municipal Council last year, and turned over to the care of the Park Commission, the members of the latter board recently approved the plan of constructing a flight of steps to the walk in front of the memorial.

The memorial stands at the end of the park where Main and Winter Streets meet and the grade on the Winter Street side is much lower than on Main Street, making it possible to carry out the plan as devised. Members of the Park Commission were never entirely satisfied with the appearance of the memorial, but the addition of the steps, constructed under the supervision of F. James Caswell, superintendent of parks, placed the finishing touch upon the general scheme and the result is one that gratifies the aesthetic sense. The memorial is amid historic surroundings. At some distance in the rear is the monument to Hannah Dustin. In the extreme rear is the First Parish Church, the oldest house of worship in the city and erected when the people of the community were taxed for its support under the old regime of early days, and across Winter Street is the City Hall, erected on the site of Harrod's Tavern, where Washington made his headquarters while on a visit to Haverhill.

PEDESTRIAN ZONES CALLED HELPFUL

That zones for pedestrians at all street crossings in Boston will not only help the police to control traffic but will educate citizens as to the proper use of the streets, was the opinion of the executive board of the safety committee of the Boston Automobile Club held yesterday at the Hotel Statler.

Eben S. Draper, chairman, announced the appointment of the following members of the executive board: Eliza Allen, Ellen H. Brehaut, Capt. Travers D. Carman, Chester I. Campbell, Thomas Carens, Maj. Charles T. Harding, William J. McDonald, Capt. Theodore L. Storer and Col. Carroll J. Swan.

LOWELL AUDITORIUM TO RECEIVE TOURISTS

LOWELL, Mass., June 21 (Special).—Accepting the suggestion of the trustees of the Memorial Auditorium that the Chamber of Commerce take over the management of the tourists' bureau and rest room in the memorial building this summer, chamber officials are now preparing to carry out this project.

The Hall of Flags has been selected as the place best fitted for the bureau and it will be equipped with chairs, reading matter and various conveniences for tourists. There is a movement on foot to interest manufacturers of the city to display their products in the Auditorium during the summer, the display to be permitted without expense. The exhibitors are exhibiting their own booths of show cases.

FOREST RESERVATION IN VERMONT GROWING

WILLIAMSTOWN, Vt., June 21 (Special).—The State of Vermont has purchased a tract of 226 acres in the town of Williamstown, adjoining Ainsworth Forest Park, which now increases the size of the State reservation here to 432 acres. The park was given to the State by Miss Mary E. Waterman in order to protect forever scenic Williamstown Gulf.

Much of the land purchased is open land and it will be reforested by the Vermont Forest Service next spring. The new purchase brings the total number of State forests to 16 with an approximate area of 31,110 acres.

CHAMPLAIN BRIDGE BOARD IS ORGANIZED

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., June 21 (P).—The combined Lake Champlain Bridge Commissions of New York and Vermont met here yesterday and elected the following officers: Chairman, Mortimer Y. Ferris of Ticonderoga, N. Y.; vice-chairman, George Z. Thompson of Proctor, Vt.; secretary, Albert E. Phelps of Crown Point, N. Y.; treasurer, Charles E. Schoff of St. Albans, Vt. A committee was elected consisting of Mr. Ferris, William H. Warner of Vergennes, Vt., and Marion L. Thomas of Crown Point, N. Y., to formulate by-laws to be reported at a meeting in Ticonderoga, July 6.

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY BESTOWS DIPLOMAS ON 131

Degree of Bachelor of Music Conferred for First Time —Address Given by Channing H. Cox—Charles Dennee Heads Alumni Association

Diplomas of graduation from the New England Conservatory of Music were bestowed upon a class of 131 students at exercises held in Jordan Hall this afternoon. Included among them were several post-graduates taking a second diploma. They were addressed by Channing H. Cox, formerly Governor of Massachusetts, who is a member of the conservatory's board of trustees. Notable in the history of the

Win Honors at Conservatory



Upper, Left to Right—Elizabeth Hunt of Boston, Post Graduate Student, Receives Honors in Ensemble Playing, Highest Honor Pupil, and Winner of Piano Prize; Stanley Clement Siominski, Tacoma, Wash., Graduate With Honors in Public School Music Course.

Lower—Raymond Fred Hill, Boston, Graduated With Honors.

school and of American music was the awarding for the first time by this institution of the degree Bachelor of Music. The first New England Conservatory student to take to the conservatory to take advantage of the permission to receive a degree is Ruth Elizabeth Austen, recently granted by the Legislature ten of Boston, who won her conservatory degree with a thesis, titled "A General Study of Nineteenth Century Violinists."

Miss Austen, who is a graduate of the Boston school, took her A. B. degree from Radcliffe in 1921, and her diploma as a violinist from the conservatory in 1922. She has since been studying and teaching in this city. Her conservatory degree is issued "with honors for concentration in the field of musical research."

Among Honor Awards

Highest honors in supplementary subjects were given to Iva Mae Musbach, of Le Mars, Ia., who is a pianist, pupil of L. F. Motte-croix. Honors in supplementary subjects were awarded to Evelyn Ruth Becher, Mary Elizabeth Hillbush, Philip Homer Barnes, Ina Payne Braithwaite, Ruth Olivia Burnham, Doris Lila Grant, Raymond Fred Hill, Glenn Naomia Kirkpatrick, Mildred Kidd, Florence Mae Wild of the pianoforte department; Ruth Bampton, Stanley Bentley Lloyd Wesley Broome, Eleanor Alice Wesley, Valmond Henry Cyr, Helen Julia Foster, Rowland Barne Halpenny, Dowd, Price McNeill, Ernest Calvin Schultz, Florence May Wild, organists; Mara Eleanor Cleaver, Mildred Margaret Veronica Nichols, Maurine Palmer, Leone Reynolds, vocalists; Nicholas Demel Guallilo, violin; Harriet Edred Curtis, violincello; Jerome Don Pasquill, clarinet; Isabelle Josephine Lynch, Ethel Stanile Macpherson, Stanley Clement Siominski, public school music course.

Special honors were announced as follows: in solfeggio and musical history, Mildred Kidd; in counterpoint, Stanley Bentley, Powell P. McNeill; in ensemble playing, Louise Hedwig Bube, Madeline Violeta Coleman, Ruth Olive Culbertson, Jeannette Adrianna Guiguere, Rosanna McGinnis, Elizabeth Hunt Travis, Iona Coy, Morris Louis Feldman, Harriet Edred Curtis, Alexander Mark. It was announced that the Mason & Hamlin prize was won in composition by Miss Bube; the Samuel Carr scholarship in Oregon by Mr. Halpenny, first, and William Shuford Self, second.

Much interest attached to the playing of Miss Bube, pianist, who received this year a soloist's diploma after having won the pianoforte teachers' diploma last June. In April last she was the successful contestant in the annual Mason & Hamlin competition for a grand

William gifts total \$347,939. Williamstown, Mass., June 21 (Special).—Gifts totaling \$347,939.99 were received by Williams College throughout the past year. It was announced at the commencement exercises yesterday.

YALE SENIORS ARE GRADUATED

Highest Honors Awarded at Exercises Held in Woolsey Hall

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 21 (P).—The highest honors in Yale College and Sheffield Scientific School were awarded at the graduation exercises in Woolsey Hall today to Alfred Mitchell Bingham of New Haven, John H. G. Pierson of New York City, Martin Augustus Mayers of New Rochelle, N. Y., Harold Thornton Lyman Jr. of Hamden, and James Oliver Flower of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Bingham, son of Hiram Bingham, United States Senator, won the De Forest medal, awarded the senior in Yale College "who shall write and produce an English oration in the best manner."

Henry Snow Prize of \$500, awarded the Yale College senior "adjudged by the faculty to have done the most for Yale by inspiring in his classmates an admiration and love for the best traditions of high scholarship," and the Warren Memorial High Scholarship Prize awarded to the candidate for the Bachelor of Arts degree who has the highest rank in scholarship. Pierson had a first rank stand in all four years of his course.

The Russell Henry Chittenden Prize of \$100, awarded to the candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Science who has the highest rank in scholarship, was won by Mr. Mayers, who maintained a high standard throughout his four years.

For proficiency in the field of electrical engineering and especially for initiative in research work, Mr. Lyman was awarded the Edward O. Lampher Memorial Prize of \$100.

Mr. Flower was awarded the Chester Harding Plimpton Prize of \$75 and a medal, awarded to the Sheffield senior who, in character, scholarship and general ability, fulfills best the qualities exemplified in the life of Chester Harding Plimpton, Ph. B., 1914.

NEW ENGLAND BOYS TO STUDY ABROAD

To Spend Summer at Educational Camp

Twenty-five boys, most of whom are studying in private schools, sailed on the Furness Line steamer Nova Scotia for Liverpool this afternoon. The ship sailed from Hoosac Docks, Charlestown, and will call at Halifax and St. John's, N. F., en route for Liverpool. This group of boys was in charge of F. G. Knight of Eastbourne, Eng., and they are the first group of boys to leave New England to spend the summer at the Educational Pickwick Travel Camp at Eastbourne, which is near London.

This camp is similar to a summer school combining studies with travel, and gives the boys an opportunity to study historic and interesting points in or near London.

The boys will study history connection between England and the United States, and will also have the chance to visit Halifax and St. John's while the steamer is at those ports. The vessel took 165 passengers, some of whom are bound for Halifax and St. John and the remainder for Liverpool. George F. Dow, head of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, and Mrs. Dow, of Topsfield, Mass., were among the passengers bound for Liverpool. The passenger list was the largest taken from Boston by a steamer of the Furness Line.

**NEW BRIDGE ACROSS
CONNECTICUT RIVER**
Lunenburg, Vt., and Dalton, N. H. to Be Joined

GILMAN, Vt., June 21 (Special).—Work will be started early next month on a new bridge across the Connecticut River, joining the town of Lunenburg on the Vermont side and Dalton on the New Hampshire side. A decision to build the bridge has been reached after several years of negotiation.

The new structure will be of an open type, either of steel or concrete, with three spans. It will be 420 feet long and 20 feet wide. The state of New Hampshire has contributed \$25,000 toward the project and the balance of the cost will come from the towns of Dalton, Littleton and Lancaster and from private funds.

The new bridge will save many miles in crossing the river and furnish a short cut to Littleton, as well as be a great convenience to many employees of a paper mill who have occasion to cross the river. Though the summer months the ferry has been operated above Gilman, and farther up the river is the long bridge leading into Lancaster, N. H.

**CHELSEA HIGH SCHOOL
GRADUATES BIG CLASS**

Graduating from Chelsea High School 265 boys and girls received their diplomas last evening from John J. Whalen, Mayor. This was the first class to hold its exercises in the new school auditorium.

The address of welcome was by Alice Portin and ranked as the first honor essay in the business course. The honor essay in the college preparatory course was by Samuel S. Saslaw. The Washington and Franklin medal was awarded to Louis L. Goldstein. An essay was given by Herman H. Leffner, and a piano solo by Sara Miller. The Senior High School Orchestra played under the direction of Alexander E. Cleary, musical director.

MR. ANDREWS LEAVES
ST. ALBANS, Vt., June 21 (P).—Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of prohibition enforcement, will leave here tonight for Washington, after passing a few days at his summer home at Grand Isle. Mr. Andrews came here this afternoon from his camp in one of the customs patrol boats.

Chamber Bureau Writes Books on Boston as Convention City

Prepares Three Handling Subject From Various View- points—Hope to Show Attractions of City and State in Every Angle

Designed particularly to help bring conventions to Boston, three books have been prepared by the convention bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, handling the subject from three viewpoints: To obtain the decision to come to Boston, to build up the largest possible attendance at Boston conventions, and to assist delegates and visitors to Boston to see the most of this city and New England during their sojourn here.

The first book is to be in the form of a de luxe invitation to visit Boston and is designed primarily for those who have the power to decide where a convention is to be held. It will be beautifully prepared and will set forth the facilities available in the city for the handling of conventions, endeavoring to "sell" Boston as a convention city.

An edition of 205,000 of the second book has already been published. It is designed for distribution to members of organizations which have already chosen Boston as a meeting place. It is attractively and conveniently prepared, and should be a real help in building attendance at Boston conventions, says the chamber officials. It is also to be used to attract visitors to Boston in large numbers.

WHEATON HOLDS COMMENCEMENT

Degrees Are Conferred on Senior Class of 79 Mem- bers at Exercises

NORTON, Mass., June 21 (Special).—The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon 79 members of the senior class of Wheaton College, by President Park, at the ninety-second commencement exercises held today in the Cole Memorial chapel.

Dr. William H. P. Fauce, President of Brown University, delivered the commencement address. The Anne Elizabeth Scott Prize, awarded to the member of the graduating class receiving the highest grade for the four years of college work, and established by the class of 1918, went to Miss Ruth Virginia Hamblen of Woodstock, Me.

The Catherine Filene Dodd cup awarded to the best all-round girl in athletics, to Miss Priscilla F. Brooks of Newton Highlands. The annual prize established by 1921 for the best original work in the departments of arts and letters was awarded to Rosemary B. Buckingham of Boulder, Colo.

The annual prize established by Catherine Filene Dodd for the best original work in the department of natural science went to Miss Alice Austin Richards of Mansfield. The first prize in general literature was awarded to Miss Ellen A. Frank of Northampton, Mass.; second prize, Miss Abbie H. Metcalf '27, Norwich, Vt. The first prize in general information, Miss Abbie H. Metcalf; second prize, Miss Helen I. Mayhew '27, Tenafly, N. J.

**TABLET DEDICATED
TO DR. HENRY N. HUDSON**

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., June 21 (P).—A bronze tablet to the memory of Henry Norman Hudson, ranked among the great Shakespearean scholars of the world, was dedicated yesterday at the commencement meeting of Phi Beta Kappa of Middlebury College held in Old Chapel.

Dr. Hudson was graduated at Middlebury with the class of 1840 and was a member of the college chapter of Phi Beta Kappa.

QUINCY BUS CASE HELD FOR STUDY

Utilities Commission Con- sidering Petition for Ban on Rail Company

With two companies asserting prior rights to the territory, the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities took under advisement yesterday the petition of the Massachusetts Coach Company to restrain the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company from operating buses from Mattapan Square to the Quincy-Milton line and through to Quincy Square.

Fred A. Cummings, vice-president, and Philip G. Carleton, attorney, appeared at the hearing for the street railway company, while the interests of the bus company were upheld by Matthew P. Sheahan, its president.

Mr. Sheahan said that his company was willing to abide by the decision of the commission as the Suffolk Superior Court had refused to restrain the street railway from operating last fall—September or October—service on this line was entirely discontinued," he said.

"The railway notified the city of Quincy that it intended to discontinue service. The operation affected the city of Quincy from the Quincy-Milton line to the Quincy-Weymouth line. No service had been given on that line up to May 23, 1927. The commission asked why no service had been given to the public from Mattapan Square, to East Milton and Quincy Square. Mr. Carleton said that was not correct as there was street car service.

FORESTRY COURSE FOR SCOUT LEADERS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 21 (Special).—A special training course in forestry has been instituted in connection with the work of Camp Sherman in Brimfield, conducted by the Hampton County Council, Boy Scouts of America. The State Department of Conservation and the Jolyoke Council of the Boy Scouts are co-operating in furtherance of this course, which is under the personal supervision of D. C. A. Galarneau, assistant state forester, and Ralph Armstrong of Holyoke.

A new truck has been purchased to promote the success of this and other features of the camp work. A Scout leader unit also has been formed, which is expected to be of value in solving various camp problems. J. Hamilton Lewis, executive of the council, has personal charge of the camp this season.

MASONIC CLUB OUTING

The Boston Square and Compass Club will hold its annual outing at Norumbega Park next Saturday from 11 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. There will be a baseball game between two teams comprising members of the club.

An Exclusive Shop for Misses and Women
And Now!

Printed Crepe Frocks

Four Special Price Groups
for misses and women

EXTENSIVE selection in printed crepe frocks at interesting special prices. Each frock is of real distinction... each can be worn through the summer and fall for many occasions. Each was made to sell for a much higher price... but is offered here in one of these special price groups.

SPECIALS!

19.50 24.85 29.50 49.50

Third Floor

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON

TRADE SHOW MARKED BY FEW CHANGES

Technical Developments for
Coming Year Primarily
A. C. Arrangements

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 21.—Though the Radio Trade Show which was held at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago last week, in connection with the convention of the Radio Manufacturers' Association and the Federated Radio Traders' Association, was the largest trade show ever held in the history of the radio industry, for the first time in the history of the industry there was nothing strikingly new promoted.

The general technical developments of new apparatus usually available after a meeting of this kind is therefore limited. The manufacturers and the trade as well as very much "up in the air" over the propaganda concerning the alternating current tubes which have recently made their appearance from all sides after they were apparently laid on the shelf by McCullough a year or so ago.

The use of the alternating current tubes does not occasion the use of any new circuit except that it is found necessary to use a high resistance in the grid circuit of the radio frequency stage preceding the detector for the purpose of stabilization. It was a surprising fact that there was a difference of opinion on the part of the larger manufacturers regarding the use of the alternating current tubes. The F. A. D. Andrea Co., manufacturers of the Fada receiver, have not shown any models incorporating the new tubes, preferring from an engineering standpoint to use batteries or power supply devices.

Other large manufacturers, such as Zenith, Kellogg and Federal, have taken to the alternating current tubes very readily. Stromberg-Carlson (displayed the week previous at the Music Industries Show at the Stevens Hotel), on the other hand, use the series filament wiring and rectify the alternating current through a power supply device.

The newest article shown in line which does not come under the heading of radio from the technical standpoint. Instead, it is termed "The Lazy Man's Tuner." It consists of a remote control device which operates any single-control receiver to which it is connected and is a product of the Algonquin Electric Co. of New York City. The possibilities of the use of the device are great if applied. A home might be wired so that the receiver might be installed in the basement, in the attic, or stuck away in a closet, while an operator in any room of the house could tune it by means of the tuning control. The apparatus consists of an electric motor which is connected to the condenser shaft through a flexible shaft. A switch on the control unit controls the direction of the rotation of the motor. A volume control allows the variation of the volume to the desired point.

Technically speaking, the system of double impedance as introduced by E. E. Hiller of the Hiller Audio Corporation and the Irvington Varian and Associates Company is the outstanding development of the show. The problem of emphasizing the low notes of the scale has been successfully solved in this amplifier unit. The amplifier consists of showing the gradual increase of amplification with the increase of frequency, rises suddenly and then

gradually decreases to a level lower than that shown with a single stage of audio frequency amplification using transformers. A peak is thus introduced which might be considered would give distortion, but the values in the unit were arranged to give the peak for the reason that most loudspeakers do not respond readily to the low frequencies. By the adjustment of the values of the capacity and impedance which set up the peak just mentioned it is possible actually to tune the audio stages and bring out the lower notes without having a detrimental effect upon the higher frequencies. Due to the fact that a state of resonance is set up between a B eliminator and the impedance unit between the frequencies of 0 and 30 cycles per second when the amplification is high, it is necessary that the amplification for the three stages be kept below a maximum of 20. The amplification of the three stages of double impedance is only 11.3 at 30 cycles, according to curves plotted in the laboratory of the Hiller Corporation. This amplification, while more than that required for successful operation, will automatically eliminate the motor-boating.

Radio Industrial Committee Sought

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 21.—The Federated Radio Traders Association, meeting here in annual convention, passed a resolution urging formation of a radio industrial committee comprising manufacturers, jobbers and distributors and radio-casters.

Officers of national associations of the three groups—the makers and distributors of radios and those who radio-cast—remained in Chicago, after closing of the conventions and exposition at the Stevens Hotel, and discussed need for further co-operation in the interests they represent and planned programs to make this possible.

Humor in music is one of the human emotions that composers generally have found difficult to express; consequently, a musical program of this type is a decided novelty on the air and one of the majority of music lovers will find it of great interest. Indeed, so far as it is known, this is the first time "all humorous musical program" without the aid of dialogue will have ever been radio-cast, and radio fans who are already acquainted with the radio-casting of both Mr. Bolek and Mr. Morgan through their frequent appearances over this station, will undoubtedly welcome the opportunity to hear them in this unique program.

Among the selections which will be heard during this radio-cast will be a group of humorous pieces by Paul Hodgson, a young Baltimore composer who is rapidly forging to the front ranks of American musical writers. This "suite," written especially for the violin, is entitled "Four Cats" and recently scored a tremendous hit when played by Mr. Morgan during a recital at the Peabody Conservatory of Music. These "cat pieces" are entitled: "Thomas," "An Enchantress With Green Eyes," "A Playful Persian" and "Beau Brummel of the Alleys." They are all very short, but extremely descriptive of their subject matter so that the listener will experience no difficulty whatever in recognizing "Thomas" and other felines about whom Mr. Hodgson has so colorfully written.

The homecoming of the Royal Hour will be celebrated in the

AUSTRALIANS HEAR AMERICAN RADIOCASTING

Dutch Station Also Picked
Up on Distant Continent
—New Tests Pending

MELBOURNE (Special Correspondence).—Each day lately has been bringing to Australia some new feat or accomplishment in the direction of radio communication with other parts of the world. Many experiments have been carried on lately, mostly by amateurs, with the reception of messages from American radio-casting stations, and gradually increasing success has been experienced.

One of the first American stations to be picked up in Australia was the Pittsburgh Station KDKA, but the success of that experiment was somewhat marred by the fact that it was publicly announced at the time that that station was making an effort at a specified time to get into touch with Australia. The result was that nearly every possessor of a valve receiving set endeavored to tune in to KDKA.

All these radiating receivers in action set up oscillations which made it impossible for any of them to pick up the signals, and they seriously interfered with the work of the Australian experimental stations which had made special arrangements for receiving the signals. Subsequent experiments were kept secret and a much greater degree of success was achieved.

The most recent triumph, however, was the almost perfect reception of speeches radio-cast from Schenectady by members of the Australian Industrial Mission who are at present in the United States. These were radio-cast from the American shortwave station WGY, and were all picked up as clearly by certain Australian experimenters as though the

speeches were being sent out from a local station. One of the most successful of Australian amateur experimenters is Mr. E. H. Cox, a young member of the Melbourne Argus. With his station 3BD, at 28 Clarence Street, Elsternwick, Melbourne, he has achieved remarkable success in the reception of overseas messages. It is interesting to note that one of the members of the Australian Industrial Mission is the chief of the reporting staff of the Argus, Mr. E. A. Doyle, and he was one of those who radio-cast a speech to Australia. Sitting in his own home, Mr. Cox heard Mr. Doyle speaking in New York as plainly as though it were over a short distance telephone.

Musical programs from a Dutch station PCJJ have also been picked up lately and heard with perfect clearness. The announcer at this station has an uncertain knowledge of English, but the strange sound which comprises his utterances through the thousands of miles of atmosphere quite plainly, with here and there a passage of broken English for the benefit of his Australian listeners, as the effort was an experiment, one made by special arrangement.

Further experiments are being made in this direction, and the Dutch station PCJJ, intending next time to make special arrangements to radio-cast messages received from overseas stations. In this way owners of simple homemade crystal receiving sets will be able to listen to programs and messages radio-cast from the other side of the world.

RUGBY STATION IS SUCCESSFUL

Giant Transmitter Has
Justified Its High Erection
Cost

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON.—That the building of the great wireless station at Rugby has been justified by the results is evident from the details given in the second report of the wireless telegraphy commission. Up to the present the plant has not been used on full power, yet the telegraphy signals have been heard all over the globe and good and reliable telephone two-way communication with New York has been maintained for many hours of the day. So far the telegraphy installation has only been worked on the eight-mast aerial (out of the 12 available) and with about two-thirds power. Reports have been received from various stations all over the world and from ships equipped with standard marine receiving apparatus made from tests during December, 1926.

Most noteworthy are the reports from those parts of the world where atmospheres are troublesome. In the South Atlantic, Rugby was easily readable above heavy atmospheres. Halifax reported Rugby as the only high-power European station readable through atmospheric haze. New York said that signals were readable through heavy atmospheres and jamming. The Dutch East Indies received far more distinctly than from any other European station. Against the reports of favorable reception, however, it appears that shipping experienced more difficulty in reading signals owing to jamming and atmospheric conditions, though this may be due to the type of receiver used, being less efficient than those employed in shore stations.

The aerial of the Rugby station is in two sections, consisting of one large octagonal cage aerial 2 miles long on eight masts, and a shorter cage aerial 1 1/2 miles long on six masts. As there are 12 masts in all, two of them are used in common by both sections. There are some 27 miles of copper cable in the whole aerial system. The aerial consists of an open network of about 120 miles of copper wire, buried a few inches deep and occupying a space about 1600 feet wide under the length of the aerial. The masts are 320 feet high, spaced at a mile apart, and are designed to stand a high wind pressure and to support a horizontal pull of 10 tons at the top of the mast.

The main power amplifier of the Rugby station consists of five similar towers, each panel, each panel containing 18 valves and capable of giving a high-frequency output of 180 kw at a frequency of 16,000 cycles. By using three panels a total output capacity of about 500 kw is available for use on the aerial, leaving two panels in reserve. Alternatively the two sections of the aerial each working with two power panels can deal with about 300 kw and 200 kw respectively, leaving one power panel in reserve.

BRIG-GEN. PAYNE HEADS COMMANDERY

HARTFORD, Conn., June 21 (AP).—Brig-Gen. Morris Payne of New London, who returned to Connecticut on Sunday from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where for several months he had been enrolled in the commandant general staff school, was elected commander of the Connecticut commandery, military order of foreign wars, of the United States here yesterday.

The new commander, while in Kansas, completed studies necessary to his recognition by the War Department as a major-general, and it is expected that in the near future he will be placed in command of the Forty-third District. Other new officers elected include Lt. Col. John John Q. Tilson, majority leader of the House of Representatives, of New Haven as vice-commander.

Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (1130).
7 p. m.—Events, baseball scores and financial summary.
7:10 p. m.—Dinner music by the Regent Trio.
7:40 p. m.—George T. Nelson, soloist; E. Louise Adams, piano.
8 p. m.—Mr. Charles Pearson, basso, concert, assisted by Miss Doris O'Brien, violinist.
8:30 p. m.—Organ recital by Lloyd G. Del Castillo.
9:30 p. m.—Jazz band.
9:45 p. m.—Joseph G. Fletcher, tenor.
10 p. m.—Moran and Kurnell, popular songs.
10:15 p. m.—Katie Rhoads and her orchestra.
WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. (900).
5:55 p. m.—Market reports; baseball results.
6 p. m.—M. A. C. Radio Forum.
6:15 p. m.—Helen Cahoon, pianist.
7 p. m.—Baseball; Barry-Carson Trio; Gladys and Lester Barry and Clark Carson.
7:30 p. m.—Newspaper talk.
7:40 p. m.—Hamilton talk; Hotel Statler ensemble.
8 p. m.—WJZ, George Olsen's Stromberg-Carlson Trio, presenting Grace Lambirth, soprano; Kathryn Koper, mezzo-soprano; Emily Smith, contralto; Adeline Raymond Ward, accompanist, assisted by the Randall Trio; Ruth Loveloy, cellist.
9 p. m.—Concert by the MacDowell Male Choir, directed by Arthur H. Turner.
10:15 p. m.—Hamilton talk; baseball.
11 p. m.—Hamilton talk; baseball.
Tomorrow
10:30 a. m.—Organ recital by Louis Weir.
10:45 p. m.—Radio Chief and Householder.
11 p. m.—Continuation of organ recital.
11:30 p. m.—Hamilton talk.
WEEI, Boston, Mass. (540).
4 p. m.—From Metropolitan Theater, incidental music.
4:30 p. m.—News.
5:05 p. m.—Live stock and meat report.
5:15 p. m.—Baseball; Shepard Colonial dinner dance, Junior Sinfonians.
5:35 p. m.—Frank Johnson and The Girl Friend.
5:45 p. m.—Question Man.
7 p. m.—Shepard Colonial dinner dance, Junior Sinfonians.
7:35 p. m.—Baseball scores.
7:45 p. m.—Weather.
8 p. m.—The Land of the Ivory.
8:15 p. m.—Newspaper talk.
8:30 p. m.—The Radio Chief and Householder.
8:45 p. m.—One-act play, "Pa's New House-keeper." WNAE Players.
9 p. m.—Musical program, direction M. Margolis.
9:40 p. m.—Kahakalau Duo.
10 p. m.—News.
Tomorrow
10:30 a. m.—WNAE Women's Club; the Rev. George S. Maxwell, Roxbury Presbyterian Church; guest from the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. E. Lewis Liveridge, baritone; E. Lewis Dunham, accompanist; Marjorie Miller, Jean Sargent.
11:30 p. m.—News.
12:45 p. m.—Time and weather.
1:30 p. m.—Shepard Colonial luncheon concert.
1:45 p. m.—Baseball game.
2:30 p. m.—Shepard Colonial luncheon concert.
WEEI, Boston, Mass. (670).
4 p. m.—News.
4:10 p. m.—Anna Macdonald, soprano.
4:20 p. m.—Baseball scores.
4:35 p. m.—Positions wanted report.
4:45 p. m.—Stock market and business news.
4:55 p. m.—The Waldorf-Astoria concert orchestra.
5:30 p. m.—News.
5:45 p. m.—Big Brother Club; Big Brother Orchestra.
5:55 p. m.—Miss A. Marie Fifeled, accompanist.
6 p. m.—Fred Gowing, violinist and piano.
6:15 p. m.—"An Episode in the Adventures of Vivian."
6:30 p. m.—Cruising the air.
6:45 p. m.—Andrews and his orchestra.
7:15 p. m.—Radio forecast and weather, E. B. Hildout.
Tomorrow
8 a. m.—WEAF, "The Roaring Twenties."
8:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.
8:30 p. m.—The Friendly Maids.
8:45 p. m.—Celle Steiner, violin.
9 p. m.—Home makers; Houghton Dutton Chorus; Edward McHugh, baritone; real radio report.
9:15 p. m.—The Friendly Maids.
9:30 p. m.—Caroline Cabot shopping service.
9:45 p. m.—The Friendly Maids.
10:15 p. m.—Time signals and news.
10:30 p. m.—Boston Farmers Produce Market report.
10:45 p. m.—Lillian W. Shackford, pianist.
10:55 p. m.—Katie Rhoads, tenor.
11 p. m.—Bertha H. Ellis readings.
11:15 p. m.—Lillian W. Shackford, soprano; Cliff Fuller, cello; Viva piano, pianist.
11:30 p. m.—Lou Rodriguez and his orchestra.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (1130)

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7:10 p. m.—Dinner music by the Regent Trio.
7:40 p. m.—George T. Nelson, soloist; E. Louise Adams, piano.
8 p. m.—Mr. Charles Pearson, basso, concert, assisted by Miss Doris O'Brien, violinist.
8:30 p. m.—Organ recital by Lloyd G. Del Castillo.
9:30 p. m.—Jazz band.
9:45 p. m.—Joseph G. Fletcher, tenor.
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7 p. m.—Baseball; Barry-Carson Trio; Gladys and Lester Barry and Clark Carson.
7:30 p. m.—Newspaper talk.
7:40 p. m.—Hamilton talk; Hotel Statler ensemble.
8 p. m.—WJZ, George Olsen's Stromberg-Carlson Trio, presenting Grace Lambirth, soprano; Kathryn Koper, mezzo-soprano; Emily Smith, contralto; Adeline Raymond Ward, accompanist, assisted by the Randall Trio; Ruth Loveloy, cellist.
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10:15 p. m.—Hamilton talk; baseball.
11 p. m.—Hamilton talk; baseball.
Tomorrow
10:30 a. m.—Organ recital by Louis Weir.
10:45 p. m.—Radio Chief and Householder.
11 p. m.—Continuation of organ recital.
11:30 p. m.—Hamilton talk.
WEEI, Boston, Mass. (540).
4 p. m.—From Metropolitan Theater, incidental music.
4:30 p. m.—News.
5:05 p. m.—Live stock and meat report.
5:15 p. m.—Baseball; Shepard Colonial dinner dance, Junior Sinfonians.
5:35 p. m.—Frank Johnson and The Girl Friend.
5:45 p. m.—Question Man.
7 p. m.—Shepard Colonial dinner dance, Junior Sinfonians.
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6 p. m.—Fred Gowing, violinist and piano.
6:15 p. m.—"An Episode in the Adventures of Vivian."
6:30 p. m.—Cruising the air.
6:45 p. m.—Andrews and his orchestra.
7:15 p. m.—Radio forecast and weather, E. B. Hildout.
Tomorrow
8 a. m.—WEAF, "The Roaring Twenties."
8:15 p. m.—Rideout, meteorologist.
8:30 p. m.—The Friendly Maids.
8:45 p. m.—Celle Steiner, violin.
9 p. m.—Home makers; Houghton Dutton Chorus; Edward McHugh, baritone; real radio report.
9:15 p. m.—The Friendly Maids.
9:30 p. m.—Caroline Cabot shopping service.
9:45 p. m.—The Friendly Maids.
10:15 p. m.—Time signals and news.
10:30 p. m.—Boston Farmers Produce Market report.
10:45 p. m.—Lillian W. Shackford, pianist.
10:55 p. m.—Katie Rhoads, tenor.
11 p. m.—Bertha H. Ellis readings.
11:15 p. m.—Lillian W. Shackford, soprano; Cliff Fuller, cello; Viva piano, pianist.
11:30 p. m.—Lou Rodriguez and his orchestra.



Record only the Sunny Hours

The Nest

Special Correspondence

A STORY of how a pair of royal swans at Richmond were helped to rear a brood this spring after having been thwarted by floods for several years in succession was given a good deal of prominence in the newspapers here recently.

Thomas Rudge, who lives opposite the place where the swans annually built their nest, noticed that when- ever there was a flood tide the spot was submerged and the eggs washed away. So he hit on the idea of making a nest by entwining branches round an old lifebuoy and pegging it down to the favored spot with wires in such a way that it could rise about three feet in flood time and would then return to more or less its original position.

Mr. Rudge first placed his novel nest in position shortly after the swans had begun to build. He had to drive the female bird away in order to put it there and having fixed it securely he retired to await developments.

Presently the mother bird came back with her mate and the latter, after reconnoitering the new nest for a few moments, decided it was worth trying anyway. Accordingly he sat down in it and found it so much to his liking that he stayed there half an hour. Ultimately he made way for the female swan and in due course a family of eight cygnets made their appearance on the river, whereas in previous years not a single egg had been hatched.

Not the least interesting part of the story is the fact that Mr. Rudge was able to feed the mother bird on the nest and on two or three occasions she actually let him stroke her as well. Anyone who has had experience with the usual behavior of swans at nesting time will be prepared to admit that Mr. Rudge may be right in thinking that the swan was grateful for his help.

RELICS GO UNDER HAMMER

WASHINGTON (AP)—Furnishings of the St. James Hotel, built long ago by the city and found it so much to his liking that he stayed there half an hour. Ultimately he made way for the female swan and in due course a family of eight cygnets made their appearance on the river, whereas in previous years not a single egg had been hatched.

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Theatrical News of the World

"When Crummies Played"

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, June 7.—At the Lyric Theatre, Hammer, "When Crummies Played," presented by Nigel Playfair, Producer, Nigel Playfair, The cast:

Master Crummies and George Barnwell Ernest Thesiger
 Trueman..... Richard Godden
 Miss Ninette Crummies and Maria..... Hermione Baddeley
 Mrs. Crummies and Mrs. Millwood..... Miriam Lewis
 Lucy..... Madeline March
 Blunt..... Halliwell-Hobbes
 Vincent Crummies and Thorowood..... Wilfred Shyne

Mr. Playfair, continuing to lead among forgotten eighteenth century pieces and, in his own ingenious way, to trick them out musically and scenically for our pleasure is evidently not yet at the end of his inventiveness. Not a long time has he been chanced upon a happier idea than this of piecing into a prologue something of what Dickens has told us concerning the now historic theatrical family of Crummies, and trusting them with the presentation, in burlesque form, of that naïve yet moving melodrama, "George Barnwell," which Lillo wrote in 1732. Pope was present at the first production, and it was acted in, with great success, by Mrs. Siddons and other members of the famous Kemble family.

"George Barnwell," though written with intense earnestness, in intention, high-drama, and it has a constant tendency to soar into mediocre blank verse is, to a modern playgoer, full of unconscious humor. It is impossible to listen to such lines as,

"Business, the best preservative of youth and a dozen others, equally quotable without a smile for each; so that, quite early in the evening I found myself wondering whether Mr. Playfair would not have done as well, after all, to have the tragedy played 'straight' as must inevitably happen, to let the dialogue travesty itself."

It is certain that, whatever the producer's intention may have been, the same thing, though in minor degree, happens upon the first night of the revival, as on that of the original production, concerning which Mrs. Inchbald wrote: "The

greatest part of the audience assembled to laugh and brought with them the old ballad on the subject as a token of ridicule; but as the play proceeded, they became attentive, then interested, and, at length, threw down the ancient dirty and drew forth their handkerchiefs."

At the Lyric, likewise, the tragedy opened a continuous succession of laughs, and the audience were settling down to an evening of unmitigated fun when gradually it became apparent that the thing was occurring which always will occur when simple, elemental truths are spoken aloud upon the stage—the power of them began to get over to their hearers, and long before the end—a little, perhaps, to the bewilderment of some present—the drama's pathos was breaking visibly through the outer crust of burlesque.

There could be no question about it: the unimpeachable sentiments coming from Mr. Wilfred Shyne, as the London merchant, though uttered with deliberately comic intent, were evoking serious "Heal! hear!" from pit and gallery. Mr. Ernest Thesiger, too—who played George Barnwell with a gentle ridiculousness that always verged upon and sometimes touched, the wistful and pathetic—felt, I feel sure, the insistent sincerity of the drama. Miss Miriam Lewis, in the part of that female Iago, the wicked Millwood, soon abandoned any attempt to burlesque her part, but played it instead with absolute seriousness and, in her big scene, with moving intensity of conviction.

It must not be inferred, however, that the evening, upon the whole, was not a merry one. Most certainly it was. Music, business, and the greater part of the acting were meant to and did thoroughly amuse a delighted audience. Yet some of us were conscious all the time that what the burlesque method of presentation aimed in humor to lose in power and pathos, and that George Barnwell, played as it was meant to be played while still supplying, by its own naïveté, plenty of laughs for its moderns, would provide in addition something that might be called as well worth listening to, after its kind. P. A.

Margaret Anglin in "The Woman of Bronze"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 17.—At the Lyric Theatre, Murray Phillips presents Margaret Anglin in "The Woman of Bronze," a drama in three acts, by Henry Kistelmackers and Eugene Deland, adapted from the French by Paul Kester. The cast:

Strelsky..... Walter Tietjen
 Maude Ravada..... Lucille Morrison
 Billy Byrd..... Hal Taggart
 Tom Randall..... Fred de Cordoba
 Leonard Hunt..... Fred de Cordoba
 Mary Courtney..... Marion Barney
 Mrs. Graham..... Marion Barney
 Sylvia Morton..... Mary Fowler
 Paddy Griggs..... Ralph Morgan
 Mrs. Randall..... Mary Fowler
 Douglas Graham..... Richard Temple
 Dorothy Barker..... Harry Barfoot
 Vivian Hunt..... Miss Anglin
 Reginald Norton..... Derwent
 Papa Bonelli..... M. Charles Palazzi
 George..... John Brewster
 Ellen..... John Brewster

Murray Phillips, producer of the revivals of "Kempy" at the Hudson Theatre and "Lombardi, Ltd." at the George M. Cohan Theatre, is continuing his good work of furnishing the New York public with first-class stage productions and selling his best seats for \$2. On the opening night of Miss Margaret Anglin in "The Woman of Bronze," at the Lyric Theatre, in a little curtain speech spoken for Miss Anglin, Ralph Morgan of the present cast said that he hoped the stargazers would not remain away from the performances thinking that the low price of the seats must mean a cheap production.

The present reviewer takes pleasure in stating that Mr. Phillips has given Miss Anglin a company and production that is first-class in every way. We may or may not like the play, "The Woman of Bronze," but Mr. Phillips is presenting its revival with as fine a cast, stage setting and costumes as have ever been seen in this play. F. L. S.

Theaters in Slovakia

PRAGUE (Special Correspondence).—The position of the theaters in many of the towns in Slovakia is by no means an easy one, since provision has to be made for the entertainment of Slovaks, Hungarians and often Germans as well. The state theater at Bratislava (Pressburg), the chief town in Slovakia, has solved the problem more or less satisfactorily by making the Slovak season alternate with the Hungarian.

One of the drawbacks of this system from the point of view of the actor is that some months of the year are without employment, unless, as in the case of the Bratislava Slovak opera troupe, the whole company is transported to Kosice, for the rest of the season.

The Hungarian season having opened in this solitary Bratislava theater, the Slovak manager has arranged for his troupe of actors to go on tour through many of the towns and villages of Slovakia. The appeals have been sent out by means of the local press to the Slovaks to support their own dramatic company; but so far no great welcome has been extended except by the most remote parts, where the inhabitants presumably have not been well supplied with amateur dramatics and concerts.

These traveling players may do as much to educate the backward people in parts of Slovakia as a permanent educational institutions which the Czechs are setting up.

Yale University's 226th commencement exercises opened with one of the most ambitious productions the Yale Dramatic Association has ever offered—Shakespeare's "Coriolanus"—which was presented at the University theater. It was the farewell of E. M. Woolley, who has been coach of the dramatic association for 11 years.

Gertrude Ederle, swimmer of the English Channel, is to appear in Babe Daniels' next picture play, called "Swim, Girl, Swim."

The World Theater

Fred Stone

Fred Stone is taking his family to Europe shortly for a travel tour, a professional visit. In 1901 Liverpool players saw Fred in a pantomime. That was before his great success in "The Wizard of Oz" as the Scarecrow. Since then he has played only in the United States and Canada. The fact that he is still a theater manager long sought to persuade Stone to appear in Melbourne and Sydney, but he has always preferred to spend the summer in the arctic or on western ranges where he could get the most of his work. Now he has set a bit of the West down into Connecticut, and there has a regular ranch, with ponies, and cowboys all complete.

Mr. Stone once advised me to come to Fred's matinee if I wanted to see his best performance. When the children start to laughing he outdoes himself. His final matinee in Boston



"I Love My Little Sule, And Sule She Loves Me."

this season was the best of the three performances of "Cris-Cross" that I have seen. There was a large sprinkling of youngsters, and their hearty responses clearly keyed Fred up to his most spontaneous vein. Fred, when he came on with Sule, that extraordinary dancing dromedary, one small boy set up a peal of laughter all by himself. Instantly Fred echoed him, tone for tone, through the whole modulation of that laugh. Such response from the stage to a response from the audience was a startling proof of Stone's oneness with his spectators, and particularly of his attunement to that laugh. Sule, by the way, was considerably bigger than the inspiration of "The Camel," a poem on the Monitor's Young Folks' Page of June 16.

Stock Companies

According to a check-up in play brokers' offices last week, there were 127 stock companies operating in the United States and Canada. While a number of these may shortly close their seasons, others organized for the summer will come near to keeping the number well over 100. In Skowhegan, Me., the Lakewood Park Theater Stock Company has begun another summer season. Last year this organization gave the first try-out to "Tommy," a comedy that has been running for several months in New York.

Lindbergh, the Un-Self-Conscious. The public participation in the Washington reception to Lindbergh had for radio listeners an interesting sidelight. Of all the voices that came to listeners through the air the most effective was that of the boy fier. And this was not merely because he was the hero of the occasion. Of all the speakers he was the most direct and the simplest. He was so allied with his vision of the possibility of aviation that his tale was as plain and unvarnished as Othello's. In marked contrast was

the faulty delivery of some of the radio announcers, men who are making a profession of public speaking. John B. Daniels, by contrast, spoke right along like Lindbergh with those intelligent infections that are clear proof that the speaker is thinking of his subject, not of himself, and with none of those long meaningless pauses between phrases that seem to be a growing studio mannerism.

A Dollar Circuit

A new circuit of approximately 36 theaters in as many cities of the United States and Canada, presenting legitimate plays at a top price of \$1, and requiring the services of between 400 and 500 actors and actresses, will be launched about Sept. 15 of this year. It is the project of David Kraus, owner of stock companies and theaters in the eastern section of the United States.

In Australia

Maurice Moscovitch continues his stay of many months in Australia. His latest play is "The Ringer," which has been well-liked in London. Judith Anderson, after several years in New York theaters, is now touring her native Australia. "The Student Prince," a musical comedy, popular in the United States for three seasons past, is to be offered to Melbourne theatergoers soon. Beatrice Kay and Fred Kelder, performers well known in New York, are playing in "Sunny," in Sydney.

International Drama Festival. Firmin Gémier's scheme for an international drama festival in Paris is working out well and already performances have been given by a company from the Danish state theater of "Erasmus Montanus," with Foulché in the leading role, the Flemish Popular Theater gave a performance of "Lucifer." An English company headed by Gwen Frangon Davies and Colin Keith Johnson appeared in a version of Lenormand's drama, "Les Rats." E. C. S.

The English Play Censor

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, June 3.—In THE Earl of Cromer's office in St. James's Palace, London, large to the point of resembling a small hall, its walls filled with the paintings of English monarchs in red and blue, red predominating—is the secret of British play censorship. This secret it is which has made it said that English plays, of a higher standard of quality, are of a higher standard of morality than American plays. In England they do not have the oft-recurring scandals of public or municipal investigations, trial percepts, sentence percepts—all results in the disgrace of the theater.

An interview with Mr. Austin Hertslet, assistant to the Lord Chamberlain, or the Earl of Cromer, chief of the censor of the stage, and to make their appearance before the British censor, let me hear the secret of British play censorship. It is nothing more or less than the system of testing the brakes of a car before it leaves the shop and before it is on a steep hill, running away, or of finding out whether the hull of a vessel is sound before and not after it is slipped from the ways into the Tyne or the Clyde.

"At least seven days before the first night of a play," Mr. Hertslet explained, "the licensee of a theater is required to send a copy of the play to be produced to the Lord Chamberlain. The play must be accompanied by a reading fee which is graduated according to the number of acts and scenes, running up to 2 guineas for a three- or more-act play. Reviews and musical comedy shows are included under the term 'stage play' and so are required to submit the words of the dialogue and songs."

Lord Cromer's office force, under the direction of Mr. Hertslet, catalogues the plays and then sends them to the reader. This is Mr. G. S. Street, who possesses a fair reputation in England as an essayist. His work of reading critically some 14 plays a week, however, does not leave him much time for the writing of essays.

"Mr. Street," said Mr. Hertslet, "reads carefully through each of these plays and then typewrites his recommendations to the Lord Chamberlain. He is not called upon to give any estimate of the dramatic or literary worth of the play. His report includes a complete synopsis of the plot and notation calling attention to certain questionable passages in the play, if any such there are. The Lord Chamberlain bases his opinion of the moral merit of the play, although indecency of speech or action accounts for the rejection of nine-tenths of the plays disapproved. He might object to a play

approved. In answer to the first conjecture, it must be said that only a part of these plays are produced in London, and that the majority are shown in the provinces. In answer to the second it may be replied that although the number of plays rejected is small, yet this number is large enough to stir up the controversy which New York theater world experiences each season in recent years.

"The theater manager may feel inclined to look up play censorship by the Lord Chamberlain from two points of view," said Mr. Hertslet further. "In its favor he may argue that it takes away the risk that his play may be closed down on by the public authorities after the second or third night's performance. Once he has the permission of the Lord Chamberlain he may proceed with his rehearsals, purchase his scenery, costumes, etc., without fear that his great expenditure will be lost because of a peremptory premature closing of his theater on the grounds that his play is objectionable. On the other hand he may figure that public action will serve only to give the play additional advertisement, and it can then be moved from city to city at a great profit. In such a case he would resent an advance censorship of the play."

I asked Mr. Hertslet about action taken on American plays which seek to come to London. Though reluctant to speak on this point he stated that American plays require very careful scrutiny, and many of them have to be rejected. Managers, however, are beginning to realize the existence of the censorship, he said, and seldom risk sending in a play which they have good reason to believe will not pass scrutiny.

"The Lord Chamberlain," said Mr. Hertslet, "may assign other reasons than immorality for the rejection of a play, although indecency of speech or action accounts for the rejection of nine-tenths of the plays disapproved. He might object to a play

Sunset Stories

Bringing Home the Cow

Johnny, who lived in the country, the Henry, who lived in town, went out to get the bossy cow. Before the sun went down.

The bossy cow was in a field. Not very far away. Henry and John were eating grass. All through the summer day.

IT WAS the first time that Henry, who lived in the city and had come to visit his cousin Johnny, who lived on a farm, had gone out with Johnny to bring home the cow.



And the Cow Ran Faster and Faster.

Henry was not familiar with the habits of cows. But he knew what a cow looked like, even before he had ever seen a real one, because he had a picture book with animals in it, lions and tigers and horses and cows and a hippopotamus and a cat and all sorts of animals from A stands for Alligator to Z stands for Zebra.

Now, the farm on which Johnny lived was not a very large farm, it had only one cow. In the morning

PAUL GREEN



Awarded This Year's Pulitzer Prize for "In Abraham's Bosom." Which Recently Was Revived at the Provincetown Playhouse, New York City.

gan to run, just as if she was chasing Henry and John, but instead of stopping when she caught up with them the cow kept on running, so that the first thing he knew instead of being in front of the cow leading her with the rope the cow was in front of Henry leading him with the rope. The cow ran, and Henry ran and Johnny ran. And the cow ran faster and faster. And Henry ran faster and faster. And the cow ran down the road, and Henry ran down the road and Johnny ran down the road till they got to Johnny's house. And then the cow ran in through the gate and into the barn. And Henry ran in through the gate and into the barn. And about half a minute later Johnny came in through the gate and into the barn.

"I guess next time," said Henry, "I'll let you lead this cow home yourself."

"Talk About Girls"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 17.—At the Waldorf Theatre, Harry H. Oshrin and Sam H. Grisman present "Talk About Girls," a new musical comedy in two acts. Book by William Carey Duncan and Daniel Sussler, based on a play by John Hunter Booth. Lyrics by Irving Caesar. Music by Harold Orlow and Stephen Jones. Dances and ensembles staged by Sammy Lee. Book directed by Daniel Sussler. Orchestration and arrangements by Stephen Jones. Musical director, Louis Gress. The cast:

Jane Riker..... Frances Upton
 Andrew Lowe..... William Frawley
 Henry Quinn..... Edwin Poretsky
 Elsie..... William Frawley
 Calvin Lowe..... Spencer Charters
 Abigail..... Madeline Killean
 Sue Westcott..... Jane Taylor
 Charles Parsons..... Mody Marion
 Mrs. Alden..... Russell Mack
 Dan Mason..... Andrew Tombs
 W. Savage..... Edward McQueen
 Simmons..... John Meahan Jr.
 George V. Grubb..... Joseph McKenna
 May James..... Constance McKenna

There is a very agreeable summer show at the Waldorf Theatre entitled "Talk About Girls." It is on an old theme as far as the book is concerned—the theme of the "return to the soil" the young man who is leaving the city to go to his home town in a Rolls-Royce—that has been stolen. He arrives home just as "Booster's Day for Lower Falls" is being celebrated, which gives the excuse for the presence of all of the lads and lassies assembled on the local green, and although no New England town ever saw such a scene, they are attractive and serve well the purpose for which they were made.

The prodigal son is played by the engaging Russell Mack, and his partner in fun is Andrew Tombs, who is capable of supplying an entire evening's entertainment all by himself. Mr. Mack offers, therefore, abundance of good merriment. The dances were staged by the always intelligent and capable Sammy Lee, and in consequence the movement moves along with a great deal of sparkle, which means that so entertaining an attraction is likely to remain at the Waldorf Theatre for many months. F. L. S.

Gray Dawn, by Albert Payson Terhune. (New York: Harper & Brothers, \$2.) is of course the story of a collie. But Gray Dawn is a different sort from the dogs Mr. Terhune has written about in the past. For Gray Dawn violates all the Sunnybun traditions. He bumps into wasps, he spoils films, he ruins the rich costumes of ladies, he even showed himself a coward. But that was when he was a young puppy. Too big for his age, and chasing everything that would move before him. The master was disgusted.

There'd never been a coward at Sunnybun and he did not propose to keep one. Gray Dawn belonged to the mistress, but she gave a reluctant assent that he might be sold. Why he was not, and how he gloriously proved his courage and manhood of the most humorous and touching dog stories ever written, even by Mr. Terhune.

Alfred Lunt will play the role of Professor Higgins in Shaw's "Pygmalion" when the Theatre Guild's Acting Company presents that play as one of several bills in Chicago in the fall. This engagement is for six weeks, the theater is the Studebaker and the opening date is Sept. 19. Lynn Fontanne will play her role of Liza Doolittle in Chicago.

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A Signpost

By J. T. GREIN

London, June 7.—GRADUALLY a great change is breaking its way in the London world of the theater, a drift that may, in course of time, alter the whole theatrical system. I refer to the growth and expansion of little theaters, where new plays are given week by week, by excellent companies—including many stars of renown—at half the usual prices.

Thus, we have the prolific little Q theater, under the astute guidance of Mr. Jack de Leon, which is looked upon as a regular "feeder" to the Royal Hotel, well remembered by Americans. Thus, on a much smaller scale, the drawing-room theater called The Gate in Covent Garden; the converted Mission Hall now called the West London Theatre in Kensington; and the quaint Playroom Six in Soho—a couple of rooms skillfully, if somewhat cramped, remodeled into a miniature playhouse.

In all these centers there rages such as a Gladys Cooper, a Marie Tempest, a Henry Ainley, a du Maurier—always certain of their public—there is great difficulty in filling the stalls and the dress circle. The plain truth is, people under the present economic circumstances, cannot afford 14 shillings and 10 shillings, and so (I hear it every day), they prefer to stay at home, to go to the cinema, or for five and ninepence to "Q," or the other little theaters where they need not dress for the sake of their acquaintances whom they may meet; where they can go by bus and have a good time, often a good play, always good acting nowadays, for a trifle. (In parenthesis, an ordinary visit of a couple to a West End theater, not even in the stalls—but in the balcony, what with cabs, and chocolates, and incidentals, is always a little matter of at least 30s.; far too much for people who, to keep up their standards, can do no better than to be seen in the family circle or the pit.)

Besides, there is a distinct temptation to visit these little theaters for the sake of one, if the play is a success, it is likely to migrate westward, and so the playgoer enjoys the double pleasure of being ahead of the ordinary first-nighter, and enjoys for half the money, the premiere of the ensuing London vogue.

But, I venture to prophesy, there is much more in this growing movement than is generally observed. I contend that it will gradually lead to a return to the repertory-theater

and the stock company, as it already has been realized in great provincial centers—Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds. And, is it not significant that the Forum, under the direction of Mr. Robert Atkins, has, at the Royal, broken with the long run, and seems to do well.

The very fact that stars are willing to act for a little of their ordinary salaries in the little theaters is an indication of how the wind is blowing. In the difficult times which English theaters are encountering through high rents and high salaries and which, indirectly, affect the profession in general, a moment of crisis must arrive. Economy will become imperative where the struggle to make the two ends meet cries for reform. And economy can only be attained by continuity. Even the stars, often overpaid to the detriment of the smaller fry, realize that a lesser salary for a fixed lengthy period—the system that prevails generally on the Continent—is preferable to the cash-and-run odds between a high salary and the enigmatic problem of a run.

"Safety first" has become a post-war slogan everywhere except the theater, but I think the time is not chance here for a foreign author, who would vainly appeal for a hearing at ordinary theaters, is sought out, received with open arms. Here—and it is the quaint aspect of the movement—the renowned actor, who receives three figures per week, lends his services for a fiver or a tenner because the part tempts him; gives him an opportunity to break away from his usual "label," shows his gifts in a different light and thereby adds to his reputation—eventually, his West End salary.

There is no gainsaying that the regular theaters view this novel current of the tide with a certain disquietude. It is a new competition, threatening their existence already bent by the fiercer and growing rivalry of the cinema. For it is well known that unless a play is a great success or contains a great draw, cannot afford 14 shillings and 10 shillings, and so (I hear it every day), they prefer to stay at home, to go to the cinema, or for five and ninepence to "Q," or the other little theaters where they need not dress for the sake of their acquaintances whom they may meet; where they can go by bus and have a good time, often a good play, always good acting nowadays, for a trifle. (In parenthesis, an ordinary visit of a couple to a West End theater, not even in the stalls—but in the balcony, what with cabs, and chocolates, and incidentals, is always a little matter of at least 30s.; far too much for people who, to keep up their standards, can do no better than to be seen in the family circle or the pit.)

Besides, there is a distinct temptation to visit these little theaters for the sake of one, if the play is a success, it is likely to migrate westward, and so the playgoer enjoys the double pleasure of being ahead of the ordinary first-nighter, and enjoys for half the money, the premiere of the ensuing London vogue. But, I venture to prophesy, there is much more in this growing movement than is generally observed. I contend that it will gradually lead to a return to the repertory-theater

The screen version of "Boeing-Boeing" will be made in technicolor. Renee Adoree and Owen Moore have been chosen for the leads in this picture, which is to be directed by William Nigh for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. Eva Le Gallienne's European trip is in the nature of a vacation following her season's activities as head of the Civic Repertory Theatre, New York. She was accompanied by Mrs. Stuart Benson, secretary and treasurer of the organization. Miss Le Gallienne will be gone a month, motoring through France and northern Italy and passing a week in Holland in search of atmosphere for the production of the season, "The Good Hope," a play from the Dutch of Herman Heijermans.

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EDUCATIONAL

The Place of Poetry in the Public School

IN ONE of the oldest and most renowned high schools in the country, an instructor was recently endeavoring to create and stimulate an enthusiasm for Milton, in a senior class in English. Quoting what he considered gems of Miltonic thought, he expatiated earnestly on their beauty and literary excellence, but failed to awaken in the class any sympathetic response. Was it that he had an exceptional class of boys, lacking in that background and training which we sometimes consider necessary for the cultivation of the poetic arts? In the first place, the school is in Boston! But what is far more significant is that in that same class were boys who have done creditable work in poetry writing, and one, at least, has been featured in some of the leading poetry magazines in America, and his work has attracted the attention of well-known critics. Where, then, shall we look for the explanation?

It will be readily admitted that we are witnesses of a significant revival in poetry; once again the poets are gaining the ear of the people, and verse fills an increasingly important place on literary menus. What we sometimes fail to appreciate, however, is that every renaissance is also a new movement; for a renaissance is a rebirth of interest in, and appreciation of art as an idea, rather than an appreciation of its older or earlier manifestations and examples. Ideally, every renaissance should be a regeneration, and poetry should be characterized by that which is essentially spiritual—which incidentally is something very different from emotionalism. But the poetry renaissance of today is characterized by new forms and original experiments that challenge the conservative and orthodox.

Walt Whitman is generally credited with being the first rebel, but it is not easy to fix the responsibility on any one individual. It may be that in years to come, we may consider that Carl Sandburg was the first to discover that a bar of steel, Wall Street, cash and collateral, groceries, tin-horns, nails, and ash-dumps, are all subjects for poets of treatment; though these sensibilities have been rudely shocked by the injection of such plebeian and ugly things into the poetic field.

Original and Free

It is this new movement that has a very important bearing on, and a close relationship to, the change of venue in the appreciation of poetry on the part of boys and girls in our high schools. In the lower grades the influence is not so marked, as Prof. Hughes Mearns of Columbia University, New York, who has made a close study of children and their reaction to poetic influences, tells us that as a general rule the child-poet is not so marked, and free from those influences and traditions that bind adolescent and adult writers. This we can well understand, provided the right opportunity is given the child to freely express himself and the right environment provided in which the gift may be cultivated, naturally, and without danger of interference on the part of those who would require him to work according to pattern of their own choosing. The familiar with poetry written by, not for, children, and have watched it developing under ideal or near-ideal conditions, must realize that we might do worse than study intensively the work of some of our juvenile poets, if we would seek to learn whither we are tending, poetically.

I have at my hand at time of writing some verse written by children in four different schools, in Massachusetts, Illinois, and New York. In none of these schools is poetry taught as a subject. In three of the schools unusual opportunities are provided by which the children are encouraged to express themselves freely and spontaneously, poetically, and in these three schools the teachers and instructors are not given to

uttering platitudes.

In stained-glass attitudes.

In other words, they do not put lids on poetry pots to keep the bubbling ideas within prescribed boundaries; rather do they take off the lids, and if the pot boils over and little streams of poetry-thought trickle along the clean floor, or flow in unexpected directions, then so much the better. At least we know what the child himself is thinking, which is far more interesting and important than in discovering how ably he can imitate the thought and style of others.

Professor Mearns tells us that

after the age of 14 the child becomes more imitative than original in poetic expression; of course, by this time the boy or girl who is genuinely interested in poetry will be reading poetry, as well as writing, and unconsciously that which appeals in matter and method will be absorbed and its influence may be traced in later work. I am inclined to think, however, after studying a large number of poetic efforts by boys and girls of high school age, that originality of thought and idea is just as much in evidence in the adolescent years as in the pre-adolescent years; imitation of forms is, however, quite common, and almost inevitable, of course. Nathalia Crane, a child-poet honored on both sides of the Atlantic, has proved that the child-idea may still be something intensely original, while the form of expression may be according to an orthodox pattern. On the other hand, Hilda Conkling defies the conventionalists, kicks over the traces of formalism, and manufactures her own frames for each new picture.

Clear Child Thought

In investigating in detail some of this juvenile verse, and its inner meaning to teachers and educationists, as well as to students of modern trends and their relation to, and influence upon, youth, it is well to have in thought the clear distinction between a child-thought untainted by an adult sophistication, and poetry written for children. Robert Louis Stevenson and A. A. Milne wrote beautiful and enchanting verse for children, but it was poetry that no child could ever write. On the other hand, no experienced adult poet would ever write anything like the following, for example:

"The wind is a shepherd;
He drives his clouds
Across a field of blue."

And then the child closes her lullaby with these lines:

"And they lay down to rest
In a field of blue."

When the above lines were quoted at a banquet for public school superintendents in Boston, some weeks ago, a prominent superintendent sitting at the same table as the writer, said, "Pretty, and of course, childish." I quote this remark because it exactly epitomizes the cause of failure on the part of the great majority of public school teachers to encourage and obtain that spontaneity of poetic expression that so many modern children are capable of, and give remarkable evidence of, when nurtured in a sympathetic atmosphere. Children, especially children between the ages of 12 and 14, are reticent and shy in regard to their deepest feelings; to be misunderstood is to them a tragedy. In the lines quoted above, for example, we have a clear case of the child who knows before she knows. Call it "inspiration" or what you like, the fact remains that the child meant more than the superintendent quoted, could see or appreciate. When she was asked to explain exactly what was the thought at the back of the lines quoted above, with great hesitancy and reluctance she said, "Sky is nothing—just space, and when I'm asleep I'm on nothing." The thought is startling because it is just what we do not expect from a child; and it is hardly what we would get from an adult!

Intriguing Oddity

Sometimes it is the oddity of the picture that intrigues one, as in the following lines written by a child after watching a snowstorm at night:

Pierrot
Shows off to the stars
Tonight!

Simple, yet original. Who but a fanciful child would see the night as a black satin costume, and the snow as the white spots, familiar to us as a Pierrot costume?

In one school the children saw one day, a flock of wild geese flying south; the teacher used the occasion to encourage the children in the English class to express in poetry or picture, the ideas or impression gained from the incident. Several interesting drawings were submitted, and some verse. One boy submitted the following, which would no doubt please the "Imagists":

The winter winds are blowing
The geese are southward going,
Their V-shaped flock
Stops a haw!
To get out of their way,
Honks to the west to stop at the hill,
And to rest their tired wings,
To finish their trip to the sun.

"You should change the last line, George," said the teacher, rather

rashly. The boy's face fell; "That'll spoil it all," he said. And he was right. He was a true imagist; to him the geese were actually flying to the sun. It is a dangerous thing to interpret for the child; let him do his own interpreting; it will be more beautiful than ours, probably.

In another school the children of the lower grades were invited to give their ideas on fairies, either in poetry or in pen-and-pencil drawings, or linoleum cuts. Some unusual contributions were made and these were printed in book form and received many commendatory notices in the local and state press. As one illustration of the inherent accuracy of the child-conception of a fairy, the following will serve; there were three stanzas; in the first the fairies are skating on a frozen miniature fountain, and in the third they are sitting on a lily pad having a party; but in the second we have a quaint and rather original thought:

In summer when 'tis warmer
They do nothing else but swim.
They like my favorite gold-fish
And I've seen them ride on him.

It is in the adolescent period, however, that we begin to catch those glimpses of deeper thought that reveal the heart of youth, its secret aspirations, its fears, its tempestuous bias and its blinding tragedies. We must not overlook the fact that poetry does release the thought that would otherwise go unexpressed; and that thought stirs, releases, or even shocks, it is only an additional reason why we should take it seriously. To say to the budding poet with serious intentions, "You mustn't think such thoughts; or, if you think them, you mustn't express them," will only drive him back into himself, and break the precious thread of contact between the teacher and the student. If poetry is the great medium by which boys and girls can be helped to express their deepest and sincere thoughts, then by all means let them say anything and everything; we can never assist in educating a boy or a girl until we know what there is in him or her to educate.

The boy who wrote:
Our eyes had shadowed visions
As we stumble down the street
We see the poor star-struck men
With shackles on their feet."

may have a wrong conception of life and may require educating on the thought of glorious achievement, but he may never have given any indication of this had it not been for the release provided through the medium of poetry. On the other hand the boy in his early teens, who wrote of a poet's dream as

A star that burns,
Needless that men see not its beams,
While the poet learns
That darkness hides
But cannot quench his dreams."

has got hold of something that is worth cultivating, and provides the teacher with a cue that may help the boy over many a stile.

The Babbler

One of the most interesting bits of verse written by a boy, is an expression on the thought of education as youth's great opportunity, but one which may be unrecognized or squandered. The lines are quoted in the Anthology of Child Poetry edited by Dr. Hughes Mearns:

There stands a man who watches those
Who start out;
He sees them drop unnoticed things of
value
For which he stoops and searches in
the dust;
He is one who went out and returned
With nothing.

But what of those who have learning,
but miss the inspiration, who take
degrees, but lose the vision? The boy
sees such an one:

His eyes are broken windows,
And he babbles without sense.

This is something beyond the child-thought, yet it was written by a boy in his early teens. In submitting these last lines to one whose opinion

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The Bird House Contest at Aix-les-Bains, Something of an Innovation in French Schools, Has Done Its Part Toward Interesting Over 300 Children in Organized Bird Protection; and Marks, So Its Leaders Hope, the Inception of More Sush Work Throughout France.

French Children Help Feathered Friends

Paris, France

Special Correspondence

FRANCE seems to have found the way to interest her children in birds. Aix-les-Bains, usually associated with the relaxations of a pleasure resort, is showing the youngsters how to work for their feathered friends.

The recent third biennial school contest for homemade birdhouses, storm shelters and food stations, was of such importance that the resort town leads France in the protection of bird life. The 309 school children entered in the competition produced 599 objects, mostly houses.

The houses, shelters and feeders were built by the children under definite specifications as to the size and form of the entrance hole and the nesting-space. All of these things later had to be placed properly in locations where they would be useful.

The young birdlore people of Aix, therefore, have been organized into an enthusiastic body of hundreds of bird protectors, taught what to do and how to do it and imbued with the desire to do it. Otherwise they would not have entered a contest that meant work and which was in no sense obligatory.

The Aix idea, executed by Claudius Vuilleumet, president of the Society for the Protection of Birds Useful to Agriculture and Friends of Trees, has grown. Slowly it is getting national notice. The society is one of 18 in the national federation and is the most active. Its name is long but it is only 8 years old.

The federation in Paris regards

the work at Aix as an inspiration. It is the most successful plan tried. It is the change from words to deeds and seems to have fired the children's imaginations. All of them may have loved birds and helped them after a fashion, but the systematized, intelligent training is regarded as an achievement of high excellence.

There is in each school a group that influences all and through them most families are touched to some degree. The actual work accomplished is of no little importance.

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What Should the "Mark" Mean

I WONDER if we, as adults, are judging the children in terms of averages rather than in terms of individual change?

Quite frequently as I look over the report card or record sheet of our school system, and trace the message it carries from the school to the home, the feeling it arouses, the effects it causes, I wonder if we are not thrusting upon the child the average or median of the adult standards? The adult sees too often two groups of pupils in relation to a median which divides the better from the poorer half, the one receiving a high, the other a low mark. Certain children in the group are the norms in history, in geography, in spelling, in arithmetic and even in reading. The other children either surpass or transgress from that norm in terms of 92.5 or 47.2 per cent. Comparisons always are odious to the one less favorably compared.

The child takes his card or sheet home to his parent. He sees his mark in terms either of success or failure. The parent too frequently sees the mark in terms of reward or punishment—a new dress, a box of candy, staying home from the circus. This makes the mark the end itself rather than a means toward growth on the part of the child. Standards of intellectual attainment and moral conduct are so often based on a supposed result from a certain experience.

Can't we somehow make our standards of such a flexible nature that they may take into account the stages of development in the child. A child understands and appreciates this sort of progress. He likes to compare what he did today with what he did yesterday, or even a year ago. Are we measuring the children in a natural or in a superficial way? Is the school, I wonder,

playing certain tricks on the child in order to induce him to work—a game in order that he may do better later in arithmetic, a prize in spelling, a longer recess for the best writer? Should we offer rewards as inducements to study? Should we offer rewards that a child may surpass some one else? Or should the reward be that sort of encouragement which makes the boy and girl measure his ability of today with his ability of yesterday, that sort of encouragement which gives the child the incentive to put into his work the very best that is in him for the work's sake, that sort of encouragement which points to the stars for leaders of men and women.

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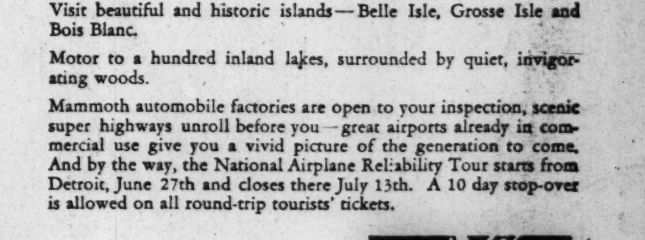
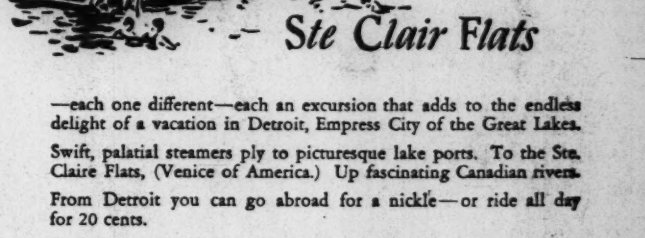
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Britain Taking Stock of Its University Athletic Strength

Harvard-Yale Team to Face Oxford-Cambridge at Stamford Bridge Grounds July 9—Meet Attracts Added Interest in View of Next Olympic Games

Year	Winner and Venue	Points
1899	Oxford-Cambridge, England	5 to 4
1901	Harvard-Yale, United States	6 to 3
1904	Harvard-Yale, England	4 to 3
1912	Oxford-Cambridge, England	5 to 4
1921	Harvard-Yale, United States	8 to 6
1922	Oxford-Cambridge, England	7 to 5

LONDON (Special Correspondent)—The start of a crowded "international" track and field athletics season, which will provide, among other things, a series of tests of relations between the joint forces of Oxford and Cambridge universities and a Yale contingent, is under way. It is particularly appropriate period for taking stock of Britain's university strength, the Olympic Committee, working on the horizon, now additional interest into the stock-taking, for it is certain that some of the men who will be competing in the Olympic Games here, July 9, will be striving for Olympic laurels at Amsterdam next year.

At the first of the series, the Oxford-Cambridge relay race, which was won by a shattering victory by 3 events to 2, will be selected to oppose the Americans in July—presumably under conditions of a "best of three" adjustment. This would mean the inclusion of four Americans on the Oxford-Cambridge relay team—H. L. Elvin, Harvard and Balliol; B. M. Norton,

To win his national title in 1926 Rinkel beat Otto Peltzer, the great German star, in 49.4-55.6 seconds. Peltzer then he faced against Oxford and 2-5-6, outside the British Intervarsity record by D. Macmillan, Cambridge.

880-YARD RUN
International Intercollegiate Record—Im. 53.8s. by J. G. Lowe, Cambridge, in 1922.

H. L. Elvin, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, winner of the half-mile against the team, the year before, presumably, the first string versus the Americans, is a man with the supply ability to make a big sprint in the race.

Trainer Nelson, he did not start it until exceedingly late at quarter 3, but he was able to catch and pass D. G. White, Christ Church, Oxford, about 20 yards from the line.

Christi, Cambridge, came in third, and P. W. Brown, Oriel, Oxford, fourth, but the best performance of the Oxford-Cambridge meets have produced is Im. 53.8s. by J. G. Cornwallis, Oxford, in 1904.

Yale and University; N. K. Parker, Jr., Thos. Maudslayi, at E. E. R. Thoenen, Swarthmore and Exeter. The Dark Blues. One recalls, too, that E. F. Gates, formerly of Princeton, came down from the Oxford team through no fault of his own, and if available, would certainly seem worth a place for the springs, long jump and high jump. May be he was showing good form at all three.

It never may be the final composition of the team, the field of choice is fairly clearly defined and one can hardly do better at this stage than to pick up the best of the available. Cambridge clash and attempt to show the merits of the performances it produced in proper perspective, with particular regard to the grueling contests in these Anglo-American contests.

POLE VAULT
International Intercollegiate Record—13 feet, by Sabine W. Carr of Yale, at Boston, in 1926.

ONE-MILE RUN
International Intercollegiate Record—4m. 20s., by H. Stollard, Cambridge at Boston in 1921.

F. L. Hamer, Christ's, Cambridge. It should be noted that Hamer, who has won other things than one mile in 4m. 25s., although this was his time while winning the event against Oxford, has also won the mile at Harvard against Hamilton's record, put up when running for Oxford in 1905, and is the slowest returned in the last 40 years.

HALF-MILE RUN
The fastest half-mile, ever looked like winning and finished last. If the selection be made on this race, Yale and Harvard are the only ones to have beaten M. F. Young, Cambridge, or F. E. Etherington, Oxford, who finished second and third in the last 40 years.

TWO-MILE RUN
International Intercollegiate Record—9m. 23-1/2s. by E. G. Taylor, Oxford, in London, 1905.

The only man besides Hyatt to register a win for the Dark Blues this

vaulters able to compete with S. W. Carr of Yale. The only "O-C" man who appears to have any hope of doing so is the 1933 Olympian, John July 9, is R. L. Hyatt, the most versatile American athlete Oxford has ever contained. He did not "come off" in the 1932 Olympics, but in this year as he did in 1925 and 1926, and captured only just this one event, with a vault of 11 ft. 3 in. seven inches in 1926. He was a member of the team last year. This spectacular contest came into the program of the Oxford-Cambridge sports in 1923 and has since been a feature. The 1923 J. L. Longland of Jesus College, Cambridge, tied at Queen's Club with the Oxford second string, E. R. B. of the Phoenix Athletic Club, at 11 feet; and L. T. Bond, Sherborne and Calus, Cambridge was fourth. None of the British has been anything approaching Hyatt's body-control in the air.

The year was Ivor Thomas, St. John's, the Welsh international distance runner, in 1925. He was the only one of the variables who has no two-mile contests and he, no doubt, ranks as first choice of the British. In 1926, John Edward, W. A. M. Edwards, Oriol, also of Oxford, finished second, but one would hesitate to call him a better runner than the 1925 winner, R. Christ's, Cambridge, a long strider who ran indelicately sandwiched between Thomas and Edwards, until he was overtaken by the 1926 runner, S. Wild, Brasenose. Oxford ran in fourth, the time, 16 m. 58, looks so long, though it is not. The 1927 contest was met of 14 m. 34ths. The renowned Oxonian did this in 1914.

RUNNING LONG JUMP

International intercollegiate records—25 ft. 5 in. by Godwin of Harvard, at Boston, in 1921.

The former Cambridge president, V. R. B. of the 1925 team, was the

100-YARD DASH
International intercollegiate record—1:58.5, by W. G. Harrison, of Cambridge, Harvard, at Boston, in 1925.
The fact that the British inter-university 100-yard dash is held early in the year, when sunshine is a rarity and dull skies and cold winds predominate, has helped the Americans at Oxford finding their best form at "Queen's." This year for example, Norton, fourth in the last year's 100-yard dash at Putney in 1924 and a sprinter of tested repute, failed to do himself justice in the 100-yard dash. He "tricked" in the American dash at Cambridge, where Secretary, J. W. J. Rinkel, clare; but the latter had the stronger finish and the British record was made in the excellent time, for the day, of 10s., only 1s. outside the British vantage record. Norton was second, in 1:02.5, and "W. G. Harrison" of United States, marked his last appearance for Cambridge against Oxford by winning the 100-yard dash in 1:02.75, best performances of the other competitors were 21ft. 11 1/4in., by W. G. Harrison, of Cambridge, 21ft. 11 1/4in., 21ft. 5 1/4in., by Norton, Oxford, and 21ft. 2 1/4in. by W. N. Harrison, University of Queensland (Australian) and 20ft. 11 1/4in. by W. G. Harrison. Men has done anything better since, so the strength of the opposition the Americans will have to face in this important event is well guarded.
The present record for the annual clash of the rival Blues is 23ft. 7 1/4in., by W. G. Harrison, of Cambridge, the famous Cantab who won three events for the combined British university side against Yale-Harvard the same year.

REXING HIGH JUMP
International intercollegiate record—5ft. 10in., by W. G. Harrison, of Cambridge, Harvard, at Boston, in 1925.
The fact that the British inter-university Rexing high jump is held early in the year, when sunshine is a rarity and dull skies and cold winds predominate, has helped the Americans at Oxford finding their best form at "Queen's." This year for example, Norton, fourth in the last year's 100-yard dash at Putney in 1924 and a sprinter of tested repute, failed to do himself justice in the 100-yard dash. He "tricked" in the American dash at Cambridge, where Secretary, J. W. J. Rinkel, clare; but the latter had the stronger finish and the British record was made in the excellent time, for the day, of 10s., only 1s. outside the British vantage record. Norton was second, in 1:02.5, and "W. G. Harrison" of United States, marked his last appearance for Cambridge against Oxford by winning the 100-yard dash in 1:02.75, best performances of the other competitors were 21ft. 11 1/4in., by W. G. Harrison, of Cambridge, 21ft. 11 1/4in., 21ft. 5 1/4in., by Norton, Oxford, and 21ft. 2 1/4in. by W. N. Harrison, University of Queensland (Australian) and 20ft. 11 1/4in. by W. G. Harrison. Men has done anything better since, so the strength of the opposition the Americans will have to face in this important event is well guarded.
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third, and Thoenen fourth. Any two of this quartet can be guaranteed to make Harvard-Yale a July 5.

EVANS-HUGH BUBBLES
International Intercollegiate record—52.2-58. by G. E. Erdman of Princeton, in 1921; and by J. D. S. Pendlebury of Cambridge, at Boston, 1921; and Lord Buryleigh, at Princeton, in 1925.

EVANS-HUGH BUBBLES
International Intercollegiate record—24.7s by Lord Buryleigh, Cambridge, at Princeton, in 1925.

EVANS-HUGH BUBBLES
Yale-Harvard record—25s. by L. L. Robb of Harvard at Princeton, in 1925.

Lord Buryleigh, Magdalene, the Cambridge president, and his team-mate, G. C. Weightman-Smith, a South African at Selwyn College, who, with Lord Buryleigh, Marchmont, Bowler and Richardson—three

J. D. S. Pendlebury, Pembroke, Cambridge, is the chief "O.C." hope in the running high jump. He has been very serious competition since the venue of the Oxford-Cambridge meet was changed from Little Britton to Queen's College, Cambridge. He is the only man who has done so in exhibition. He actually won at 5ft. 10½ in., after trying with his second string, E. E. Selwyn, at 5ft. 10 in. He is at Trinity Hall, C. E. S. Gordon, Christchurch, the Oxford freshman who holds the British schoolboy record of 5ft. 10½ in., went out at 5ft. 9½ in.

WRIGHT-PUT
International Intercollegiate record—48ft. 1½ by R. Q. Mills, Princeton, in 1921.

other Cantabre—have recently done big things in the United States, constitute the best of the American hurdlers who are at the present time. Burghley, the future Marquis of Exeter, has gone from strength to strength since he won the 110-yd. hurdles at the 1920 Olympic team. Against Oxford this year he won both the 120-yard high hurdles and the 220-yard low hurdles in the same time. Burghley's hurdling is remarkable indeed. And, although his training had been badly interrupted, he won in good style and good time, signifying his progress by showing in the United States.

Weightman-Smith, at the peak of his form, is not a whit inferior to Burghley. He is a very fast hurdler, and Livingstone-Learmonth can run the young lord to inches over the longer. At Queen's, R. Leigh-Wood, T. C. S. S. Miller, and J. H. G. de la Motte, Oxford-American (from Eton) and

Oxford-Brecon by Yale-Harvard record—48½, 2in. by C. A. Eastman, Harv., 1920.

The strong men of Yale and Harvard have the unusual experience of running up against a really good British hurdler in the 120-yd. hurdle race. St. John's Cambridge, who won against Oxford at 42ft. 2in.—failing to do himself justice—Parker, Oxford, 44ft. 6in.—and the American, H. H. Haymatt, third, at 40ft. 8in., and Pyrie, last year's victor last at 35ft. 11in. Howland last term eclipsed all Cambridge hurdlers by winning by reaching 35ft. 10in. which is the same as the Oxford-Cambridge record by W. W. Coe, Oxford, in 1902.

There is no student from whom the British team, for the most part, will be chosen for July 9. Grand sport is assured—these meetings are the best of the year for the sportsmanship they have acquired in

were third and fourth in the 120 yards and G. C. Newman, Christ Church, Oxford, and C. W. Brown, Lincoln College, Oxford, third and fourth in the low. So Cambridge may well provide all the British hurdles July 9. Against the Dark Horse, the pace was such that he won mainly through superior finishing strength. Burghley returned 10½ s. for the 120-yards and 26 s. for the 150-yards. He has not equalled his own record for the meet, established in 1926; the latter is 1 1-5 s. outside the record he set up in 1925.

INTERNATIONAL INTERCOLLEGE RECORD—49 s. by B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford, at Boston in 1921.

220-YARD DASH
INTERNATIONAL INTERCOLLEGE RECORD—21½ s. by A. E. Porritt, Oxford at Boston in 1921. Porritt, at the same time, Cambridge, at Wembley, London, in 1922.

Britishers will be optimistic regarding the prospects of Hinkley in the two low hurdles, but he has not won in a year, in the British national cham-

or a comparatively short time, and whatever may be the result, a new record will have to be made in the chain of intercollegiate and international amity.

INDIANS COVER NINE MILEAGE.
REGUA, Calif. June 21 (AP)—John Mad Bull, Karok Indian from Oregon, closed his career with a record in the mile Redwood Highway Marathon run from San Francisco to Grant's Pass, Calif., having covered the distance in just Tuesday morning, averaging about 90 miles a day. A distance of about 18 miles separated the runner from his next opponent, Flying Cloud, also a Karok, some 50 miles away in the town of San Melika, Indian land from New Mexico, who, despite his 53 years, is still pressing the pace of the other remaining Indian runner, was in Europe for a rest yesterday, 63 miles away in the Pacific Northwest. He expects to continue the run, observers contended that the odds were great that he would win the race. The Indians have been the feature of the race, and the Karok have been the favorites. Flying Cloud ran 70 and Melika 66.

will be on hand, and not only the boats but the crews will be guarded, but many of the intervals between the posts will also be controlled.

In addition to the big powerboat squadron flying the colors of scores of yacht clubs, there will be a majority of the racing fleet of the New York Yacht Club, as the spring regatta will be held at Glen Cove and all hands will be heading for Newport for the three special club regattas. The racing fleet this year will include the schooners *Amite* and *Resolute*, the new sloop *Katoura* and *Prestige*, and a number of the new 100-foot, 100-horsepower American-designed 10-meter boats, as well as many of the New York 50 and 40-footers. From the three days at Newport, the regatta will continue to the Eastern Yacht Club, the New London regatta, and will be rounded there by the opening gun of the Atlantic season in northern waters.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Colorado	34	22	607
Dubuque	31	22	569
Kansas City	32	27	542
Minneapolis	33	28	611
Indianapolis	31	28	567
Cincinnati	30	35	462
St. Paul	28	34	452
Columbus	24	37	392

RESULTS MAY

Toledo 10, Minneapolis 5.
Columbus 10, Indianapolis 1.
Kansas City 6, Louisville 5.
Indianapolis 16, Milwaukee 3.

HIGHLIGHTS

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 21 (AP)—Raymond Miller, pitcher, has been signed by Bridgeport to the New League club, which was formerly with Springfield. "The pitcher," Miller, was recalled by New Haven and back to the team here to replace him. Canavan, veteran left-hander, was given his unconditional release.

[illegible]

ed by the endless civil wars, and
therefore cannot look to their
atives for funds to bring them
e, nor can they obtain work in
apan, where employment condi-
are so bad.

The Chinese Legation in Tokyo,
staff of which has not been paid
nearly two years, can do noth-
to help them, but free meals are
en daily to about 50 of the penni-
less, the captives of the Chinese
M. C. A. in Tokyo, which devotes
of its profits to this cause.

PRINCETON HONORS TRUSTEES
PRINCETON, N. J. (AP) — The
Princeton University board of trust-
ees, at its annual convention
here today, elected Albert G. Mil-
bank, of New York, and John Stev-
ens, of Chicago, as "life members"
of the organization.

were third and fourth in the 120 yards and G. C. Newman, Christ Church, Oxford, and C. W. Brown, Lincoln College, Oxford, third and fourth in the low. So Cambridge may well provide all the British hurdles July 9. Against the Dark Horse, the pace was such that he won mainly through superior finishing strength. Burghley returned 10½ s. for the 120-yards and 26 s. for the 150-yards. He has not equalled his own record for the meet, established in 1926; the latter is 1 1-5 s. outside the record he set up in 1925.

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spondence)—The new fine hall dedi-
cated to Melbourne's famous Braille
library was recently opened by Lord
Somers, the Governor of Victoria.
With its 11,000 volumes, the li-
brary of the Victorian Braille Writers
Association claims to be the third
largest Braille library in the world.
The association was formed in a
very small way 13 years ago, but its
progress in recent years has been so
great that 500 volumes are now be-
ing added to the library each year.
Much of this progress has been
made possible by the magnificent
assistance provided by the Edward
Wilson estate, which every year dis-
tributes about \$50,000 in various
forms of charity. Edward Wilson,
who was some 25 years ago a half
owner of one of Melbourne's great
daily newspapers, The Argus, be-
queathed all the profits from his por-
tion of the estate for all time to
charity. The trustees provided the
money which in the first place en-
abled the library to be built, and
since then the library has been en-
abled to grow and expand. It is
another hall would be built to pro-
vide for the social activities of the
association. Whereupon the trustees
contributed \$20,000, and this, com-
bined with a similar gift by the late
Richard Gibson, enabled a suitable
hall to be built.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in
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World's Press

STAY AT SCHOOL
Montreal Star Education has been defined by a thousand different writers in as many ways. Perhaps one of the most comprehensive of the definitions describes education as the system which so fits a man that he is able to meet the emergencies that arise in after life with wisdom. If the definition is sound, the boys who leave school with just a smattering of the three R's and without ability to think for themselves are running a grave risk. They are squandering the talents with which they are endowed, they are deliberately handicapping themselves in the race before them.

Some of these boys point to the lives of men who have amassed large fortunes although they had little or no schooling. The argument is illogical. These successful men won their place in the world through certain talents and characteristics which nature gave them. In nine cases out of ten it may be presumed that they would have been more successful and in 99 cases out of 100 they would have escaped years of drudgery if they had entered upon their careers with the endowment of a common school education. "Stay at school" is the soundest and the wisest advice which parents and elders can give to boys.

FALLACIOUS INQUIRY: It's not unreasonable for the stock exchange to close in honor of Lindbergh when you consider that many of its members are strong for fliers.

TOO MUSTY TO BE RED
New York Herald Tribune: The most recent effort of the Communists to save once more the control of the workers in the fur industry has proved a failure. Among more than 5000 workers only 500 could be persuaded to attend a meeting to consider a possible strike, and these took no action. The "boring-in" process has been most conspicuous among fur workers, and at one time threatened to bring a great and important business to the point of stagnation. But prosperity, good wages and better relations between employer and employee have persuaded the rank and file that conditions could only be changed for the worse by Communism. Gradually the Red movement in America is dying of its own uselessness.

ST. HELENS (Ork) Note: Who remembers the old-fashioned experts of 1920 who told us that by 1927 the supply of crude oil would be practically used up?

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THE MONITOR READER

1. How do beetles use "incubators"?—Children's Page.
2. Why do many writers live in attic?—Lighter Vein.
3. What is a Tilden cocktail?—Week in Paris.
4. How, according to Dean Inge, can we be "perfectly orthodox"?—Sayings.
5. Who preached for President Coolidge Sunday?—News.
6. What makes a man fit company for himself?—Thought for Today.

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

What They Say

THOMAS NIXON CARVER: "Prohibition has raised wages and speeded up industry."

HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK: "Really to be free and independent is to substitute inward self-control for outward restraint."

MAX WINKLER: "American funds were an important factor in the defeat of the central powers during the war and an equally important factor in their rehabilitation."

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL: "Labor for the purpose of gaining wealth, and work for the love of work, should not be regarded as ends in themselves, but only means to bigger and finer ends."

A Thought for Today

He hath no leisure
who hath no rest.
—George Herbert

In Lighter Vein

BREAKFAST TABLE TOPIC
"I notice that Florida grapefruit is coming to the front."
"Yes, it's in the public eye."

Stranger: "Does anything ever happen in this village?"
Native: "Happen? Why, there's a total eclipse of the sun 'ere next week!"

ACCEPTED
Employer: "Are you the vigorous and dynamic accountant-executive with power, paunch, and personality, who advertised for a job?"
Applicant: "Yes; and are you the far-sighted president of the huge and growing concern who advertised a vacancy?"—Everybody's Weekly.

TUXEDO TALE
A fraternity-house problem: "Is this dance formal, or can I wear my own clothes?"—Carnegie Puppet.

Nor So Goes
Misses: "Norah, what happened to the jelly I asked you to serve at dinner?"
Norah: "But, madam, you told me it was molasses, so I took the liberty of throwing it away."

EDITORIALS

Japan's Hopes at Geneva

IN A world where skepticism is all too common, doubt has been expressed of any favorable outcome for the discussions, now being held at Geneva, as to reduction in certain naval "classes." The problem, admittedly, is difficult. Three powers are concerned directly: indirectly, how many? England's very national selfhood depends upon her sea-borne trade. The United States exports from about a fifth to more than a half of her commercial products. Japan must import heavily and is expanding rapidly her sales abroad. Precedent and convention declare that safety in the field thus envisaged is secured only by cruiser fleets. Yet the American invitation, to attempt at this time a broadening of the armament limitation made at Washington five years ago, names cruisers and other second-line craft as specifically to be considered. All in all, it would seem a riddle not easy to answer.

Beyond reasonable question, however, the three principals are not only desirous but hopeful of finding some formula upon which reductions can be made. Consider Japan, for instance—and Tokyo's readiness to curtail her naval program has been suspect in some quarters, despite the frankly unqualified declaration of the Minister of Marine, Admiral Okada, who said recently that Japan was prompted by nothing less than national policy in wishing heartily to cut down her fleet (existing and planned for) to a low limit of actual defense needs.

Three outstanding reasons warrant the Mikado's Government in welcoming an agreement which would authorize them in taking this conservative course. The first is international. Regretting, as they continue to, the lapse of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement, and still restless under the implied stigma in America's immigration quota legislation, the Ministry will go to lengths to strengthen all good feeling with either London or Washington.

A second reason is urged by the kingdom's domestic political situation. Baron Tanaka's Cabinet is far from steady. Facing in a near future a general election, when some 10,000,000 new voters go to the polls, it is quite openly seeking whatever support may be found. Now, to agree to naval curtailments will lose it, of course, the confidence of those jingoists who, in Japan as elsewhere, are last-ditchers for great armament, but, conversely and equally certainly, it will thus win over the younger but already larger part of the people who are increasingly antimilitarist.

Initial evidence of this came with the appearance of Hector Bywater's bellicose book: it failed to sell a thousand copies. Soon followed the nation-wide discussion over proposed compulsory military training in the schools, with Students Leagues springing up in opposition, with the Education Association fighting it tooth and nail, and Yukio Ozaki preaching up and down the land to the text: "We want to know of politics and the professions; not of your art of fighting." That the law was passed only when so amended as to make military studies wholly voluntary is highly informing; even more eloquent is the fact that three months later the number of youths electing such courses had diminished by one-half.

The final reason is the one based on grounds of economy. Japan's handling of her post-war finances has been exceedingly clever, and, in the main, successful. Few European states, though better used to the mechanics of present-day money markets, have done as well. Yet the islands still suffer from the banking panic which swept them in May, in irrefutable proof that genuine steadiness was yet to be won. Economy is the sole safe counterweight, then—and no student of budget growth need be told that naval increases always spell a major item in the demands upon a nation's treasury.

Tokyo's efforts in the forthcoming debates at the Swiss capital are going to be as earnest as honest in the direction of realizing some of the hopes so surely implied in the invitation. Sadao Saburi, secretary of Japan's delegation, voiced the exact truth when he said the other day: "We go to the conference with an open heart, determined that the three major naval powers shall reach a successful and constructive agreement."

Railroad Financing

NO MORE significant indication of the recovery of the railways of the United States, in an economic sense, is available than the recent decision of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to offer more than \$63,000,000 common stock at a rate well above par value of the stock.

Following closely upon the offering of the Southern Railway last year, to its stockholders, the action of the Baltimore & Ohio is a further evidence of the growing appreciation of the inherent strength in the better class of rail stocks. The earnings of the railroads during the past two years, as a result of a heavy traffic, have been such that the rail lines are no longer referred to as a "problem." While the era of railroad prosperity is not as widespread as some might wish, it is none the less gratifying to the public to see the Nation's first railroad, the Baltimore & Ohio, progress from an inconspicuous position less than a score of years ago to a point where its securities are selling so well above par in the market that an issue of new stock can be floated at a rate also above par.

Not only is it a notable step in the recent annals of railroad financing which the Baltimore & Ohio is undertaking, but it is one which economists, bankers and railroad operators view with open satisfaction. The bonded indebtedness of the railroads has been growing rapidly in recent years, when poor earnings precluded the chance of financing new improvements through the issuance of capital stock. As a result, the proportion of bonds to stock outstanding has become such that the apprehensions of economists were aroused.

Although the Baltimore & Ohio's stock issue will not go far, in itself, in reducing the proportion of bonds to stock, taking the railroads as

a whole, it will have the tendency of encouraging other roads to do likewise, and it is common knowledge that any one of a dozen railroads today are in a strong enough position to sell a substantial amount of stock. That some are already planning to follow the policy of the Southern Railway and the Baltimore & Ohio is intimated. In the case of the latter, the sale of stock will tend to reduce the proportion of bonds to stock in that more than half of the moneys received from the stock will go to redeem an issue of bonds shortly due to mature.

The "Power Trust" in Politics

ACCORDING to a recent authorized announcement, the Federal Trade Commission is preparing its report on competitive conditions in the electrical power field. This will include a survey of the manufacture and distribution of electric power machinery and equipment. It will supplement the report submitted to the United States Senate on February 21 last on "Control of Electric Power Companies." That report was sent to the Senate in partial compliance with the Senate Resolution No. 329 of the Sixty-ninth Congress. The clear presumption, therefore, is that the forthcoming report will be in further reply to the same Senate resolution and that it will give added testimony on the much disputed question of whether or not there exists in America a tendency toward a monopoly in the power industry. There is probably no denying the fact that a rather clearly defined "community of interest" exists between the companies promoting power developments throughout the country and the manufacturers making equipment for those projects. That would seem to be just as it should be, and the claim that such a "community of interest" is giving a small controlling group unreasonable advantage in the matter of contracts or profits, is probably entirely false.

As a matter of fact, the power industry in the United States, as disclosed by the report already sent to the Senate by the Federal Trade Commission, has grown rapidly, and it holds promise of still further rapid growth. The facts so far disclosed indicate that there is no power trust, or at least no community of interest existing between the various power developments which would give any particular group of operators or group of bankers a dominating control. The industry has grown too rapidly to permit any group or trust to gain ownership or control of the majority of the projects today operating in the United States. The demand for power services has been so insistent and large that various and sundry factors have been encouraged to enter the industry in competition.

These facts are the more important today because of the growing likelihood that Congress will undertake to consider the power industry at the next session. It is well that the country has an agency like the Federal Trade Commission which can gather the facts and assemble them in such a manner as to dispel all uncertainty as to the conditions confronting the business. That being the case, it becomes the less likely that the factors in the industry will be subjected to political maneuvering.

"Keeping Up With the Children"

THE awarding of prizes to three Brooklyn foreign-born women who help in their husbands' businesses, take care of their homes and attend classes in English and citizenship regularly is an interesting recognition of the efforts of immigrant mothers to get an education which will enable them to "keep up with their children."

Co-operating with the Board of Education, a number of adult education organizations are combing the crowded tenement districts of New York's East Side, going through the foreign quarters in Brooklyn and the Bronx, organizing classes, and teaching non-English-speaking women how to read and write. The medium of interest may be the exchange of cooking recipes or the reading of a letter from overseas. Sometimes the mothers require coaxing, but more often there is an almost pathetic eagerness for the key of English speech which will unlock for them the world of the United States into which their children have gone ahead of them through the public schools.

There were more than 2000 persons in the audience which attended the closing ceremonies for the day classes conducted this year by the Board of Education and the Brooklyn section of the Council of Jewish Women, at which prizes in gold were awarded by the council to three women who had made remarkable progress. Mrs. Anna Faura, who received the gold medal as first prize, comes from Italy; Mrs. Anna Babalotny, the second prize winner, from Poland, and Mrs. Sally Newman, the third prize winner, is of the Jewish race. Each of them has been attending at least two classes a week in addition to caring for her home and helping her husband in his business.

Russian and Armenian Refugees

ONE of the most interesting subjects which the International Labor Office discussed at its recent quarterly meeting was that of the Russian and Armenian Refugees Service, which was transferred to the Labor Office in January, 1925. It would seem a great pity if work of this kind should not be completed for lack of funds, for money could hardly be better invested than in such a cause. But the International Labor Office took up the work on the understanding that it was to be a temporary service, to be terminated as soon as possible; and unless the Assembly of the League is willing to make a further grant, it is difficult to see how the service can be continued on its present footing.

At the time of the transfer of the service to the International Labor Office in 1925, the number of unemployed Russian refugees had been reduced to 200,000, to which must be added 200,000 Armenians. Since then these numbers have fallen to 188,416 Russian refugees, and 63,911 Armenians, and this in spite of increased unemployment in most European countries. The placing in employment of 35,000 refugees cost 600,000 gold francs, or a capital expenditure of about seventeen gold francs a head, for by means of a small revolving fund, from which

advances are made to refugees, and repaid by installments, the refugees ultimately cover their transport and settlement expenses.

There remains the problem of the refugees who are still without work, and it is to be hoped that the Eighth Assembly, like the Sixth Assembly, which contemplated ending the work, will decide that it must be carried on. Charitable effort has, of course, done a great deal in assisting to solve a problem (there were over 1,000,000 Russian refugees alone unemployed in 1921) which seemed at one time more than difficult. But the flow of charity for refugee work is unfortunately much smaller than it was. It is for the governments, then, to decide, when the Assembly of the League meets, what they can do for the Russians and Armenians. Greece is to raise a further loan for her refugees, and Bulgaria has received money for her problem.

No loan can be raised for Armenians and Russians who are scattered in many countries. But when the average annual cost of maintaining an unemployed worker in Europe is shown to be 500 gold francs, as compared with the capital cost of seventeen francs for the settlement of one of these refugees, the League will surely hesitate to leave the work of the refugee service of the Labor Office uncompleted.

Tennis Is Broadening Out

FOLLOWERS of lawn tennis are much interested in the reports that come every once in a while telling about Vincent Richards, the former United States amateur who joined the professional players in the tour of the United States last winter under the leadership of C. C. Pyle, playing in matches with amateurs. Not only has he played in such matches against some of the ranking players of the United States, but reports from White Plains, N. Y., show that he recently played in a doubles match with one of Canada's leading Davis Cup players, thus making the match an international affair.

Were it not for the fact that those who are in charge of amateur tennis in the United States have been rather decided in their views regarding amateur and professional tennis, these exhibition matches might not attract as much attention as is the case. There was much opposition on the part of the United States Lawn Tennis Association to Vincent Richards, Miss Mary K. Browne and other stars of the game going over to the professional ranks.

How much of this opposition was due to the methods employed by Mr. Pyle in signing up amateur players for professional exhibitions, rather than to the fact that they were simply becoming professionals, has always been a question with many followers of the game, and it would seem, from the way Mr. Richards is playing with the leading amateurs of America and Canada, as if the feeling against the professional players was not so severe as it was six months or so ago.

The fact that these have been only exhibition matches is given as the reason why no action is being considered against the amateurs who play with or against Mr. Richards. With the amateur authorities taking this stand, it looks as if the followers of this great international game would soon be privileged to witness many amateur vs. professional matches. That the time will soon come when lawn tennis will have its open championships and tournaments between professionals and amateurs the same as is the case with court tennis, squash tennis, golf and other games, seems certain, and when it does come, it will not only furnish some of the best tennis ever developed in the United States; but will also go a very long step toward making "amateur" tennis a real amateur sport.

Editorial Notes

That is a knotty problem which has been raised by the wood dealers in Hartford, Conn., as to what genuinely constitutes a cord of wood. It appears that there is no legal definition of measurement of a cord of wood in Connecticut, despite the fact that Webster goes into quite full detail regarding it. Incidentally, the term originated from the custom of using a cord or line in measuring the amount of wood in a pile. But that is aside from the present question, which has been brought to the front just now owing to the fact that wood dealers in Hartford recently asked the city council to make an ordinance fixing the measurement of firewood of grate size, on the ground that a cord in stock does not make a cord of sawn and split because of shrinkage in drying. So now they are waiting for someone to invent an answer to the riddle, "When is a cord not a cord?" or phrasing it differently, "When is a cord really and truly a cord?"

A story that has just come to light concerning the manner in which Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's plans for his transatlantic flight were guarded during his stay in San Diego testifies strikingly to the fact that the public press is trustworthy to an extent that few appreciate. It appears that for eight days after he arrived there from St. Louis, his flight plans were known to local newspapermen, yet not a word concerning the projected trip was published until his permission was given, and even then only a part of his plans was divulged. Many may be surprised to learn that this ability of the press to keep a secret is so well established in the United States that oftentimes every newspaper of any standing in the country is in possession of public documents of great importance for several days before they are "released," without the slightest hint of their contents becoming known to anyone on the outside.

What prominent men say about the Bible almost always attracts attention, because deep-seated in the hearts of many is a strong faith in the efficacy of the Scriptures to ameliorate human conditions of discord. Hence the statement which President Coolidge prepared not long since on this Book of books for the American Bible Society will be read with particular interest, because to most Americans he stands as himself a more than ordinarily typical American. There are countless thousands today, for instance, who will bear witness to this sentiment:

It has been the source of inspiration and comfort to those who have had the privilege of coming in contact with it, and wherever it goes it raises the whole standard of human relationship.

June Comes to the Campus

"GOING to the game this afternoon, Jim?" "Can't do it, Bill," comes the rueful reply. "Got to finish the final paper in history." The tall elms and spreading maples sway lightly in a warm breeze, and nod toward one another in slyly knowing fashion. In other years they have listened to the same questions and the same rueful replies from expectant, anxious seniors. And they understand.

Shadows deepen around the ivy-covered buildings. The chapel tower alone glows with mellow light from the westerling sun. Back from the dining hall stroll laughing groups of twos and threes, with youth and June in their eyes.

"Oh—p—o, Tom Hatcher," chants one below toward an open window. A blond head appears. "Come on down to the movies."

"Wish I could," says Tom leaning sorrowfully over the stone ledge. "But I've absolutely got to plug. English exam day after tomorrow."

And the elms whisper wisely, reminiscently among themselves. June has come again to the campus.

Far across the darkening stretch of greensward floats a wave of melody:

Bright college years with pleasure rife,
The shortest, gladiest years of life:
How swiftly are ye gliding by,
Oh, why does time so quickly fly?

But from the long ivy-dark wall after light leaps out into the elms and few sounds of youthful gaiety follow into the night. Under every light is a head bending over a book and a sheaf of scribbled notes.

Once more the "finals" have come, have been seen and struggled with—and passed. The record of the year has been written. Loud after load of trunks rumble away. "Good-by, Jim. Good-by, Bill. Have a great old summer." How often do the elms hear the same old farewells, changing little through the years, but charged with that ardent comradeship which only students know! Except for a few stray underclassmen who run the laundry and college store, none but our seniors are left, proudly waiting for the final day.

Not long, however, can they wear the new-won freedom as lords of the campus, loitering with a careless elation in the town or lying out beneath the elms to rehearse the annals of "the shortest, gladiest years," and look into the adventure of the years ahead. Already old grads of '77 and '97 and '17 are thronging back through the stately

gateways to live again for a day those four gladsome years. And over them the elms bend with affectionate welcome. As they gather on the broad worn steps of old North College they too are singing, but with an emotion that not even seniors can know:

The seasons come, the seasons go,
The earth is green or white with snow;
But time and change cannot avail
To break the friendship—

And the elms brood proudly and tenderly over them there, remembering when they were boys.

Class Day, with all its rich play of ceremony, half-sober, half-gay—the Historian pointing to the past with pride, the Poet pointing with hope toward the future—is gone. The ivy of 1927 has been set deep in the earth at the end of a fast lengthening line of granite slabs carved with the simple names of many years, and soon its tendrils will be climbing high like the ambitions of its planters.

Then the day arrives. Far down the elm-shaded walk the long line is forming. It is the last time that most of them will ever garb themselves in the simple dignity of cap and gown, the token of a vitally important epoch in the experience of each one of them. Would the cynics hint that these youth of the present hour—men of the world they deem themselves, as indeed they are soon to be—find this ancient dress but an antiquated mode whose meaning has been lost? That all this hoary ceremonial is but an old-fashioned survival?

Rather does that stiff, self-conscious mien hide some vague convictions of the power of these august symbols to link the wearers with enduring traditions of culture. As the procession begins now to move slowly toward the last ceremony in the great hall even the indifferent are stirred, however faintly, with the sense that they march in the vanguard of an army seven centuries long.

Through the high arched windows come the stately words: "By the authority vested in me . . . I confer upon you the degree of Bachelor of Arts and admit you to all its rights and privileges." And the elms, listening with quiet dignity, understand.

The black-gowned stream pours forth again upon the campus and the graduates of 1927 are already stripping off their academic robes as though for action in the great world. Above them the elms are waving in fond salute and the June breeze stirs the boughs with wistful pride. To the class of '27: Hail and Farewell! P. K.

The Press and the Prohibition Survey

"An Impartial Investigation"

WE DESIRE to call the attention of our readers on all sides of the prohibition question to a series of articles appearing in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Boston, by Prof. Herman Feldman of Dartmouth College. The articles already in print show something new in a study of this question—an attempt, without fear or favor, to get the economic and industrial facts concerning prohibition.

In engaging this great investigator the MONITOR secured a man who has not been on either side of the wet-dry debate. Nor has the paper, which is one of the strongest advocates of prohibition in the country, given him any advice or suggestion. It has commissioned him to make "an impartial investigation and presentation." It has been concerned only that it shall be "comprehensive and authoritative." It cannot refrain from expressing its highest admiration for your broad-minded editorial policy. . . . Here we say that this method of approach fills us with real enthusiasm.—The Christian Leader.

Economics of Prohibition

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is a newspaper accredited among newspaper workers as being at least one newspaper that makes an honest effort to secure and present the facts as they are on any subject it attempts to investigate. The MONITOR has secured the services of Prof. Herman Feldman of the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance of Dartmouth College to make an intensive, comprehensive, and unbiased investigation of the economic and industrial effects of prohibition. Professor Feldman was not selected to make a special report for or against prohibition and its economic effects on the industries of the country. He was selected and authorized to find the facts regardless of results, and has so stated in acknowledging the appointment.

According to Professor Feldman's ideas, "The public seems to have great enough pro and con about individual liberty, poison liquor, home brew, speak-easies, padlocks, graft, and the like." These he considers the "sensational and spectacular side of the subject which lends itself peculiarly to rumor and exaggeration." Practically nine months' time was expended by Professor Feldman in his investigation.

The moral side of the question, the political side, the religious side, have all been given ample consideration, but the economic and industrial effects have had little attention. To the Daily Gazette the economic features are the most important. This paper has supported prohibition solely as a business proposition. The Gazette believes with Irving Fisher, the economist, that turning the cash that formerly went into the tills of the saloons from the pay checks of millions of employees into buying goods for the family has been one of the chief sources of prosperity this country has enjoyed the last eight or ten years.

It seems utterly inconceivable that a business man, who has goods to sell to the public, would for one single moment favor the return of the liquor business on any basis whatsoever. The man who drinks booze socially in his own home, over the bar, or any other way, has absolutely nothing to show for it. The same money expended for rugs, household goods, children's shoes, schoolbooks, or for any other of the thousand and one necessities of life, not only give the purchaser something to show for his money, but give employment to from three to five times more persons than could possibly be employed in any way in the making and distribution of any kind of liquor. As an economic and business proposition, prohibition, according to Irving Fisher, represents a total increase in business of \$6,000,000,000, practically ten per cent of the total business of the country annually.

We have little doubt that Professor Feldman, on an impartial investigation, will discover the economic effects of prohibition have been all to the good. The bad effects have come solely from the failure of sworn officials to enforce the law.—Sterling (Ill.) Daily Gazette.

An Asset to Industry

An impartial survey of industrial conditions in the country before and after the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted has just been made by Prof. Herman Feldman of Dartmouth College, with a view to ascertaining what effect, if any, prohibition has had on industry. The results of his findings are being published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

For one thing, the Dartmouth professor has made the discovery that many plants had possibly been closed before Henry Ford ever thought of it, because so many workers were absent after pay day. He finds that, before prohibition, pay days brought unusual troubles to the employees in large industrial plants. This was not due to what the payments did to the employer, but to what they did to the workers. The records show that many went on spree that incapacitated them for days—in any event, they didn't show up. . . .

Testimony of a similar sort has come from everywhere. At the round table discussion on prohibition, at the American Economy Association meeting in St. Louis, last December, Leroy D. Peavey, president of the Babson Statistical Organization, stated that he had interviewed a large number of employers on this question, and that 85 to 90 per cent of them had reported that the situation with regard to lost time due to drink was "immeasurably better."

After careful analysis of all the answers to the questionnaire sent out by him to industrial executives throughout the country, the Dartmouth professor reaches this conclusion:

That industry has lately been suffering a good deal less

from irregular attendance caused by overindulgence than it did in the past is the general testimony. Taking into consideration the emphatic statements by executives everywhere, that workers generally are steadier because of prohibition, one is justified in regarding a part of the reason for the reduction in absenteeism by male wage earners as one of the important industrial advantages to be chalked up in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment.—Winston-Salem (N. C.) Journal.

More Efficiency

What are the actual results of prohibition? Not impressions, but facts? Elaborate studies have recently been made. One, by a group of social workers, is published under the title, "Does Prohibition Work?" Another, by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University, comes to the conclusion that prohibition is saving the country something like \$6,000,000,000 a year. Still another has just been completed under the direction of Prof. Herman Feldman of Dartmouth College, financed by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Professor Feldman is duly cautious in dealing with the question, "Has Prohibition Made the American Worker More Efficient?" He points out that "it is absolutely impossible to disentangle from the many elements in productivity (which has increased remarkably in recent years) the single element of personal efficiency due to abstinence from intoxicating beverages." It is felt, however, that the question can be dealt with in a practical way by securing the opinions of industrial heads who have had occasion to note conditions directly and who would be interested, because of the relation of the subject to their own business, in trying to arrive at the exact truth.

The testimony of these persons points to the conclusion that prohibition has been an important factor in an increased industrial efficiency. Some say that workers are more interested, that they display a higher degree of intelligence, and work, and are more reasonable in their attitude. "Blue Monday," several agreed, has disappeared at industrial plants.

A better class of applicants for jobs particularly has been noted. Many emphasize that men seeking positions are "bright-eyed," healthful, and alert in appearance. One concern handles an average of 10,000 applicants a year, subjecting each to a medical examination. In three years "only three of the applicants examined had so strong a breath of liquor that they were rejected."

That other influences have been at work in increasing efficiency and productivity is admitted. More important of all, perhaps, is the increased use of machinery which, in many cases, has enabled one man to do today what three to a dozen or more did only a short period back. The elimination of waste also has been a factor, as has been the restriction of immigration. The latter, it is observed, has been especially marked through its operation in bringing a higher type of worker into industry.

The influence of higher wages must be considered, particularly. Henry Ford remarked some time ago that one of the best moves he ever made to lower production costs was to establish a high minimum wage. When the worker has the feeling he is being well paid, he is pretty certain to be more efficient. Further, many workers have been convinced in recent years that it is only through increased efficiency that existing wage levels can be maintained.

Yet it seems that when all other influences have been given due weight, there remains a solid ground for the view that prohibition has been an aid both to the worker and to industry as a whole.—Kansas City Star.

A Thorough Investigation

The forthcoming discussion of prohibition in America by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will mark an important epoch in considerations of this vital theme. Closing a lengthy and thorough investigation of the whole subject, in its economic results as well as its moral workings, and with respect also to all phases of the law's operation, the MONITOR will mark out on being followed with interest by readers of every shade of thought while the revelations are in progress. . . .

Nothing, the MONITOR promises, is to be held back of truth due to sacredness. The unimpeachability of the MONITOR in the field of journalistic accuracy and sincerity will give a stamp to its findings which cannot be attacked successfully. The Christian Science publication itself realizes the import of its undertaking, and asserts that the conclusions offered must be faced. It is known generally that the Christian Science organization has from its beginning strongly supported prohibition, and the MONITOR editorially has discussed the principle and the operation of prohibition laws with singular fairness and wisdom, always upholding the theory that the liquor traffic must be done away with.—Kansas City Journal.

Bringing Home the Pay

Prof. Herman Feldman of Dartmouth, investigating the economic and industrial effect of prohibition for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, says that no matter what may be the practice of a fashionable class, various evidences presented leave little doubt that prohibition has increased the available income for the working class as a whole. For the great mass of workmen, says Professor Feldman, drinking as a matter of routine has ceased. Many workers have quit drinking entirely. A very large proportion drink less frequently, and those who make it at home and consume it there are "relieved of the costly incidents of overindulgence." Many observers damn prohibition as attempted moral reform. But there is a great probability that if prohibition pays, by increasing the purchasing power which underpins prosperity, it will remain with us.—Louisville Times.